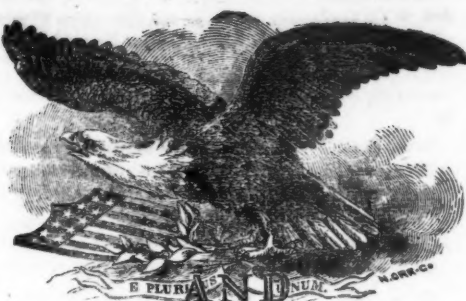


ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTERR
FORCES

VOLUME IV.—NUMBER 23.
WHOLE NUMBER 179.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.	
Our Harbor Defences.....	357
The Army.....	358
Swedish Monitors.....	358
The Battle of Fredericksburg.....	359
Sessions of Ordnance Officers.....	360
Quartermaster's Department.....	361
Abstract of Special Orders since January 12, 1867.....	361
The Navy Bill.....	361
Naval Examinations.....	362
Suggestions for the Military Com- mission.....	362
The Commandant of the Marine Corps.....	362
The Wampanoag Engines.....	362
Prize Money in the Navy.....	362
Various Naval Matters.....	362
Army and Navy Personnel.....	363
The Longevity Railroad.....	364
The New Navy Bill.....	364
The Marine Corps.....	365
Congress.....	365
How European Armies are Raised.....	366
Rock Island Arsenal.....	366
Subsistence Department.....	367
Military Division of the Missouri.....	367
Navy Gazette.....	367
Army Gazette.....	367
Militia Department.....	367
A Regatta at Shanghai.....	368

OUR HARBOR DEFENCES.

DESPITE our pacific Monroe Doctrines and theories of isolation from European quarrels, it daily becomes more manifest that we are by no means safe from having a foreign war pushed upon us without our will. Our great internal strife seems curiously to have doubled for us the interest and intimacy of foreign nations, and, under their patronage, whether we will or no, we seem likely to be ushered upon the world's wrestling-floor, and are expected to "put up our hands," to show our mettle. In such a case one's protests of conscientious "non-intervention" are ill understood, and he is speedily thrust upon a compulsory defensive. But, above all, the revolutionary agencies of steam and electricity, the annihilation of distances by the rapidity of modern travel, and the recent changes in the art of war, both naval and military, menace to deprive us of that immunity from international contests which we have coveted, expected, and for half a century enjoyed.

The geographical position of the United States is such that, on the menace of foreign war, her primal care must be the safety of her ocean coasts. This necessity springs partly from the fact that in case of a war with any great European Power—France, England, Russia—of so little weight is anything but our country in this Western World, that it would matter little to us if the whole hemisphere were also thrown into the hostile scale. An invasion through Canada or Mexico is of little moment, for a double reason: first, that it can only reach the limbs, not the heart of the country, before it is thwarted; second, that it would afford us, of necessity, leisure for defence. The only great peril to our country, at any time, in war with a foreign Power, will spring from an unexpected shock, a sudden swoop into our territory; and our national litany needs to run for deliverance from assault "unprepared for." Now this fatal surprise is only possible, from physical considerations, by way of the seaboard. Hence it is that harbor defence, vastly important to all countries relying like us on maritime prowess and commercial wealth, becomes of priceless moment to us. Here possibly is the penetrable joint in our harness, here the heel of ACHILLES. Boast as we justly may of our martial resources, of our nation of citizen soldiers, of our ability to repulse any invading arms—how should we feel if the city of New York were carried by a sudden *coup de main* from the sea, and held strong and fast under the guns of a hostile fleet, or, even worse, burned to the ground? The hypothesis will be laughed at now; but it was not laughed at five years ago, when underwriters, and other citizens, too, trembled lest the *Merrimac*, flushed by her first five days' victories in Hampton Roads, should pass Fort Monroe, and steam straight into New York harbor, and lay the city under contribution—as she might, but for the *Monitor*, have done. As the possibilities in naval architecture were not exhausted with the *Merrimac*, the subject of harbor defences, we repeat, is still of inestimable importance.

Two new features in modern naval warfare have combined to destroy the value of the old system of harbor defences, that is, the system of fixed fortifications. The first of these is the use of steam as a motive power for war vessels; the second, the introduction of iron armor. Moved by a submerged propeller, safe from the reach of hostile shot, a war vessel can now steam past a fort which before might have held a sailing vessel at its mercy. And when with this new motor is combined iron armor against which all artillery ever yet habitually mounted in forts must be only as so many schoolboy's pop-guns, it will be seen that forts stand but a poor chance against ships. We need no historical proof of an argument scientifically complete in itself, or we might point to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Mobile and Fort Fisher.

To meet this dilemma, it has been proposed to build and mount in forts, for harbor defence, guns of no less than twenty inches calibre. Admitting, however, that such Brobdingnagian guns, which have been made, can be fired with a charge of powder sufficient to penetrate or crush the sides of an iron-clad, they could not, at all events, be loaded and fired more than once or twice at the utmost during that brief interval in which a swiftly-moving vessel would remain within effective range. The opinion of most engineers, "that great guns in fixed forts will not avail against ships in motion," is abundantly confirmed by the British Defence Commissioners, who say, "vessels would offer so small a mark at a distance, that even the accuracy of the newly-invented rifled ordnance could not be depended on for striking them; and when it is considered that each vessel will be in motion, and that it will be impossible to estimate correctly their distance, thus constantly varying, it may be fairly assumed that they will incur but little risk."

The use of the monster ordnance, therefore, whose construction the advent of the iron-clad ship has forced, will, as we have said, be attended with a decreased rapidity of fire and difficulty of manipulation in proportion to its great weight. Besides, the concussion caused by the heavy charges of powder necessary in these enormous guns will probably be a serious impediment to their use in a casemate. It may be safely said that no gun hereafter should be planned, designed for use against heavy iron-clads, with a view of using less than eighty or ninety pound charges.

One well-known artilleryman has proposed to overcome the difficulty of handling these enormous pieces in fortifications, by the application of hydraulic machinery. But even if this plan should prove practicable, which is very doubtful, the rapidity of fire would be little increased. After the first few rounds, the obscuration of the field of fire by the smoke would render the chances of hitting the passing vessel very slight indeed. Finally, with any cannon yet contemplated, the iron-clad must be within 500 yards, or but trifling damage will be inflicted.

The objections, therefore, to relying for harbor defence upon guns of monstrous calibre mounted in forts, are increased by the difficulties of manœuvring cannon of great weight with the precision necessary to strike, even at comparatively short ranges, moving objects; by the shortness of the time during which these objects will be within moderate and effective range; and lastly, by the probability that after a few rounds the vessel will be entirely concealed by the smoke. Accordingly, the idea suggests itself that by mounting these heavy "in impregnable vessels,

possessing moderate speed, light draught and good steering powers, the objections just recited will be overcome, and the effect of the great guns will be incalculably increased. Ericsson's Monitor has proved that ordnance of any weight can be installed in such impregnable vessels, and there successfully manipulated by a few men. By heavy guns mounted in such vessels, the enemy can be assailed at any time during his advance. The disabling of a ship will be followed by its capture, as the Monitor can move and the fort cannot. Finally, the Monitor guns can be made to bear upon any point of the compass, according to the contingencies of the attack. In all these respects, therefore, the Monitor has the advantage of the fort.

The valuable evidence rendered before the British Defence Commissioners clearly proves that "no forts of any size or description could prevent the passage of iron-plated ships through an unobstructed channel." Now, therefore, the only choice left us is, on the one hand, placing obstructions in the channels, so as to keep the enemy under the fire of the forts, and, on the other hand, the use of torpedoes and of floating defences, with ordnance of the greatest power. General BARNARD, of the U. S. Engineers, in his pamphlet on "The Dangers and Defences of New York," declares: "As every species of battery, armed with such artillery as we now have, whether it be the simple earthen parapet or the massive castellated structure lifting its numerous guns tier upon tier, is confessedly inadequate (without auxiliary aid of some kind) to the perfect sealing up of a channel to the passage of a hostile fleet, I shall be the first to hail the inventor, be he one whose functions are confined to the most elevated branch of military science or to the workshops of the mechanic, who will provide us with something which will do this." Forts alone will do very well, if the enemy do not maliciously insist on running by them, and so getting within shelling range of the city they are designed to protect. But, as a gallant officer of the Navy has well said, forts are "like chained monsters, harmless beyond the reach of their manacles: not so with steam batteries; they have the means of locomotion, and their power can be made effective at any point upon the coast capable of being reached by an enemy's vessel."

The Earl of Dundonald, a high authority, long ago said that "immovable stations of defence are, as a protection against invasion, not only costly and of doubtful utility, but a reliance on them is, in my mind, an indication of a declining state. . . . There is no security equal to that which may be obtained by putting it out of the power of an enemy to execute hostile intentions. This can never be effected by forts, but may be accomplished by adoption of proper measures, which I shall at present refrain from commenting on." It is generally believed that this officer referred to the iron-clad ship.

Now surely, with the vast mechanical means at our disposal, no one in America can complacently think of that humiliating expedient of placing obstructions in our channels, to prevent a hostile fleet from reaching our cities. Yet, as we have shown, this expedient must certainly be adopted, if we do not rely principally on our mechanical appliances—i. e., Monitors and torpedoes—to defend our harbors.

Can any one patiently entertain the idea of obstructing the harbor of New York, for example, otherwise than by floating defences, without feelings of mortification? Obstructions to prevent the passage of heavy European iron-clads would necessarily have to be of

the most formidable character. Yet it is certain that *La Glorias*, *Warriors* or *Minotaur*s would be destroyed in an attempt to force a passage through a channel defended by Monitors. Since the present system of harbor defence by fortifications was designed, the resources of maritime attack have assumed proportions which were not then thought of. The marine steam engine has neutralized the efficiency of fixed fortifications; and if we permit ourselves to be deluded with the idea that fixed forts are to be relied upon *unassisted*, to protect the city of New York, for example, we may be undecieved only when it is too late to repair our error. Forts have not been superseded. They are still necessary to add to the superiority of the defence over the attack. But they must be considered as merely auxiliary to impregnable floating defences.

In the report of the British Defence Commission on proposed forts, at Spithead, of 20th May, 1862, the following paragraph occurs, which bears exactly on this point:

It is not, as represented, a question whether we shall avail ourselves of the advantages of "mobility." These advantages we have always recognized. The real question is, whether the additional effect is to be given to the power of the movable defences, by providing fixed supports, as a basis for their operations. In any general system of defence that can be proposed, the Navy, whether it be of iron or of wood, must be beyond all question the arm on which the country must mainly depend, whether for the purpose of protecting our commerce, or of offensive operations against the enemy, or of opposing a descent upon our shores.

The evidence given before this commission, both before and after the combat between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, by the highest authorities in Great Britain, both military and scientific, is fraught with instruction on this important national question—the relative status of fixed and floating defences.

THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

BREVET Major-General THOMAS J. WOOD, Commanding District of Mississippi, Headquarters at Vicksburg, issued the following address on the 9th inst:

On being relieved from the command of the District of Mississippi and the charge of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in this State, and on the eve of his departure to another field of duty, the undersigned embraces the opportunity to express such acknowledgments as he deems pertinent to the occasion.

To his Excellency the Governor of the State, to the higher executive and judicial officers, and to many private citizens, the undersigned expresses his obligations for the courtesy and respect which they have uniformly displayed toward him, as well in personal as in official intercourse.

To the colored people, over whose interests for a number of months past the undersigned has exercised a special guardianship, he returns his thanks for their unvarying kindness and respect. The undersigned cannot take leave of these people without expressing his warm commendation of their general good conduct, and their remarkable exhibition of industry, faithfulness, general sobriety, and anxious desire for the improvement of their race under peculiarly trying circumstances.

The year just closed has been attended by circumstances well calculated to try the virtue of the colored people. The general failure of the crops, and the consequent honest inability of many planters to pay the wages of labor, attended by an enhanced price of food, might readily have given rise, without much surprise (such events happen in similar circumstances among the laboring population of other countries), to discontent, violence, and lawlessness among the colored people; but no such outrages have marked their conduct; on the contrary, they have displayed in a high degree a sense of their appreciation of all the obligations imposed by humanity and the social compact.

The undersigned witnessed a striking confirmation of this statement a few days since. During the night of the 23d ult., a terrible conflagration, laying in ruin nearly half of the business portion, raged for seven hours in this city. The undersigned observed with much gratification, not unmixed with some surprise, the activity and faithfulness with which hundreds of colored men labored through all those long and dreadful hours to stay the progress of the devouring element.

Such conduct on their part was not the result of any eordid motive, for the fire did not occur in the part of the city occupied by the colored people; and it is more than probable that not one of the colored men who labored so faithfully to extinguish the flames during that awful night had a cent of pecuniary interest in the burnt district.

It is respectfully submitted that the conduct of the colored people generally in this State during the past year commends them not only to the justice but the generosity of the more fortunate race. The undersigned recommends most earnestly to the colored people to continue their efforts to improve their material and moral well-being by the practice of industry, sobriety, the religious duties, and by the creation of educational facilities for their children.

To the officers and soldiers who have served under the command of the undersigned he expresses his thanks for a zealous and intelligent performance of duty.

The officers of the administrative and immediate staff of the undersigned and all the attachés, both military and

civil, to his headquarters have served him with a fidelity, intelligence, and devotion that have won his profound gratitude, and made an impression on his heart that no mutation of fortune will ever obliterate. To them, one and all, he tenders his warmest thanks, and bids them a kindly goodbye.

In the issue of the JOURNAL of November 3, 1866, we published an extract from a letter of the Hon. J. F. CHAVES to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which certain reflections were cast upon First Lieutenant G. J. CAMPBELL, Third U. S. Cavalry. The circumstances alleged having come to the knowledge of Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. CARLETON, commanding District of New Mexico, he ordered Captain H. J. FARNSWORTH, A. Q. M. U. S. Vols., and Assistant Surgeon D. L. HUNTINGTON, U. S. A., to investigate the case. The following is the report made to General CARLETON by the above-named officers. It entirely exonerates Lieutenant CAMPBELL from the charge of misconduct:

GENERAL:—In obedience to your instructions, Dr. HUNTINGTON and myself have investigated the charges against Lieutenant CAMPBELL, Third U. S. Cavalry, of drunkenness, and of having drawn a pistol on KAH-NA-ATZ—and from the evidence adduced we are of the opinion that the first charge is false, and that the latter arose from the following circumstance, viz: That a drunken Indian (not KAH-NA-ATZ) came to Lieutenant CAMPBELL's camp, and from some cause drew a pistol on one Private KELLY of Lieutenant CAMPBELL's company, and that Sergeant SLOAN of said company drew his pistol on the Indian in KELLY's defence. We are further of the opinion, that a perfectly friendly relationship exists between Lieutenant CAMPBELL and KAH-NA-ATZ's band, and the course of said officer has always been such as to demand the respect and most friendly feeling of the Indians in the vicinity.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. H. THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, on December 17th, addressed the following letter to Brevet Major-General T. J. WOOD, Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry:

GENERAL:—In complying with Special Orders No. 606, Headquarters U. S. Army, I take pleasure in testifying to the marked ability with which you have administered the affairs of the District of Mississippi, and regret that our pleasant personal as well as official relations, now of years standing, are about to be severed.

Always conspicuous for your bravery and gallantry in the field of active operations, your cheerful and hearty cooperation, in moments of critical national crisis, has cemented feelings of warm personal regard, and now, in taking official leave, permit me to express my sincere wishes that your future career may be marked by that distinguished success which has always characterized your past.

BREVET Major-General CANBY, commanding Department of Washington, has issued the following order:

By General Court-martial Orders No. 2, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, current series, the sentence awarded Second Lieutenant BENJAMIN K. DAVIDSON, Third battalion, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is commuted by the PRESIDENT to "a reprimand by the department commander," and the commander of the Department of Washington is charged with the execution of the order. The commanding general thinks it only necessary to say to this young officer that no severer reprimand could be administered than the judgment of the General Court-martial by which he was tried; and, to express the hope that this will be to him an abiding remembrance of the danger resulting from habits easily contracted, but difficult to break when fixed; and that under the stimulus of this recollection, and appreciation of the clemency of the PRESIDENT, his conduct in the future will be such as to wipe away all remembrance of the past.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Macon, Ga., on the 4th day of February, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private MARTIN WALSH, of Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. WILKINS, Major Thirty-third Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. RITTER, Captain Thirty-third Infantry; Captain G. M. BRAYTON, Thirty-third Infantry; Captain J. G. SEMPLER, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain C. J. VON HERRMANN, Thirty-third Infantry; Captain G. K. SANDERSON, Thirty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. G. WATERS, Thirty-third Infantry. Brevet Captain SAMUEL R. HOVEY, First Lieutenant, Thirty-third Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

THE Paymaster-General has decided that all officers quartered in buildings of whatever nature, whether confiscated or seized, or in possession of the United States for other cause, are deemed to be furnished with quarters *in kind*, and are not entitled to charge the fifty cents commuted ration (see General Orders No. 208 of 1864). This embraces temporary barracks and all other like structures.

In pursuance of instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Brevet Major-General GRIFFIN, Commanding District of Texas, on the 10th instant ordered that the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops be at once mustered out of the service. As soon as the regiment is mustered out, it will be at once placed en route for its proper State rendezvous, its commanding officer reporting on his arrival at New Orleans to Brevet Major-General GEORGE L. HARTSVY, Assistant Adjutant-General, De-

partment of the Gulf. First Lieutenant W. H. W. KRAIG, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Military Stores, District of Texas, has been charged with the execution of this order.

In compliance with instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, General GRIFFIN has ordered that all surplus ordnance and ordnance stores now in the Military District of Texas, be immediately collected and forwarded to First Lieutenant JOHN A. ROSS, Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Acting Ordnance Officer, at Galveston, Texas, with view to shipment North.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK has assigned Fort Morgan to the District of the Upper Arkansas. The commanding officer of that post will make his reports accordingly to the headquarters of that district at Fort Riley.

SWEDISH MONITORS.

THE December number of the *Paris Revue Maritime et Coloniale* contains a report of the trial of the Swedish Monitor *John Ericsson*, of which the following is a translation:

This vessel made, during the Summer of 1866, a voyage of more than two months' duration. She ran through the Cattegat and the North Sea, and beside the Swedish ports, she visited Copenhagen, Christiania, Horten, Fredericks-wern, Christiansund and Stavanger. On her return, the commander of the vessel, Mr. A. R. Cronstedt, Captain in the Royal Navy, made a report, of which the following is a translation:

ADVANTAGES OF THE MONITOR IN ACTION COMPARED TO THOSE OF OTHER SHIPS-OF-WAR.—The movements of the Monitor, much easier under all circumstances than those of rigged vessels of war, give her, in my opinion, a marked superiority in the case of an engagement in the open sea.

With the wind astern, the Monitor can always leave her ports open and fire her guns in all directions; the "flap" part of the deck from the turret is longer than the fore part, and the waves are already broken, and the mass of water has, in great part, disappeared before reaching the turret.

With a cross sea, the Monitor is also able to keep her leeward ports open for a long time, and to discharge her guns in any direction, the seas breaking to windward, and the mass of water is divided by the turret before reaching the port-holes.

The roll is insignificant, except in very rough weather, and is always greatest to windward. In the case of rigged vessels, under sail, the contrary is the case.

With the wind ahead, and the sea breaking over the bows, the Monitor cannot keep her ports open so long a time, or to fire ahead; but in this case the wind would doubtless oppose similar obstacles to the adversary with whom she might be engaged.

The guns of the Monitor placed in the centre of the vessel, can be manoeuvred with less risk and more facility in a rough sea than the broadside guns of large ships. The precision of fire is greater, for the reasons that the roll of the Monitor is much easier and the surface presented by the enemy's ship is much more considerable.

A Monitor of the size of the *John Ericsson* can put about in much less time than a frigate even when the latter is aided by her sails in making this movement.

The many good qualities which the experimental voyage of the Monitor has given me an opportunity of appreciating leads me to believe that in a general engagement, the Monitor is able, in most positions, to use her guns for a longer time and with more facility than an ordinary frigate.

The speed of the Monitor did not at first exceed six knots, but subsequently it rose to nearly seven. The easiness of the movements of the Monitor was remarkable in comparison with the rolling and pitching of the corvette *Oradd*, which accompanied her.

With the wind ahead, the Monitor rolled from three to four degrees, while the *Oradd* rolled from eight to ten; in a cross sea, the rolling of the Monitor was from eight to ten degrees; of the corvette, from twenty-six to twenty-eight.

The behavior of the Monitor during a storm surpassed all our expectations. On the coast of Norway, in a violent tempest, the Monitor made three knots. The waves rose to a height of ten feet on the flag-staff in front before breaking; sometimes the foam covered the whole staff, yet the Monitor did not ship enough water through the turret to prevent the pumps from keeping her perfectly dry.

The Monitor is easy to manoeuvre, as we have many times found in narrow channels, such as those of Göttenburg, Fredericks-wern, etc.

In the Skagerak, the crew were exercised at the guns; the wind was light and the sea calm, with a roll to the north-east. The Monitor took very little water on deck when seas struck her sides.

The corvette *Oradd* received orders not to move, and the Monitor manoeuvred round her with great facility and precision.

During the voyage the Monitor was towed several times by the corvette in the open sea, and once among the sunken rocks at the entrance to Göttenburg. Among shoals and sunken rocks, the Monitor proceeded better alone, and it should be only in exceptional cases that she should be towed through such places.

In my opinion the sea-going qualities of the Monitor are greatly enhanced by her having but one tower.

As for the health and well-being of the crew in general, nothing more could be desired; during two months and a half only one man was debarked in consequence of sickness.

As it is difficult, when on the turret, to throw the log and take soundings rapidly and correctly, and as the opening and closing of the signal whistle are done in a very imperfect manner, I take the liberty of proposing that a foot-bridge be constructed from the rear of the tower to the chimney, which it should pass round, and whence lateral arms should extend. This foot-bridge would obviate the difficulties complained of above, and would serve as a place of refuge to the crew when the deck is flooded.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

We extract the following detailed account of the battle of Fredericksburg from Woodbury's History of General Ambrose E. Burnside and the Ninth Army Corps, just published in Providence by Sydney G. Rider and Brother:

What assurance of success had General Burnside in carrying his plans into successful execution? By the consolidated morning reports of the Army of the Potomac, it appears that, on the 10th December, there was in front of the enemy an effective force of one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-four officers and men of all arms. The artillery consisted of three hundred and twelve guns of different calibre, mostly field pieces. Of the three grand divisions,* the left, General Franklin's, was the largest, consisting of forty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-two officers and men and one hundred and sixteen pieces of artillery, and was composed of the First corps, General J. J. Reynolds, and the Sixth corps, General W. H. Smith. General Reynolds' division officers were Generals Meade, Gibbon and Doubleday; General Smith's were Generals Newton, Brooks and Howe. The centre grand division, General Hooker's, numbered thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and eighty-four officers and men and one hundred pieces of artillery, and was composed of the Third corps, General Stoneman, and the Fifth corps, General Butterfield. General Stoneman's division commanders were Generals Sickles, Birney, and Whipple; General Butterfield's were Generals Sykes, Humphreys and Charles Griffin. The right grand division, General Sumner's, numbered twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six officers and men and sixty pieces of artillery, and consisted of the Ninth corps, General Willcox, and the Second corps, General Couch. General Willcox's division commanders were Generals Getty, Sturgis and Burns; General Couch's were Generals French, Hancock and Howard. The brigade of engineers, numbering fifteen hundred and five officers and men, was under the command of General D. P. Woodbury, to whom was assigned the duty of laying the bridges for the crossing. The signal corps, under the command of Captain Samuel T. Cushing, numbered one hundred and fifty officers and men. General Patrick's Provost Guard numbered about two hundred officers and men. General Ingalls' Quartermaster's Department numbered one hundred and fifty officers and men, and the headquarters escort about two hundred officers and men. A certain portion of the whole Army was occupied in guarding the railroad and performing picket and outpost duty. The cavalry was held in reserve. There was, probably, in round numbers, an available force of one hundred thousand officers and men, who were either actively engaged or held in support, and thus, in a measure, exposed to the fire of the enemy at some time during the day of the battle of Fredericksburg.

The time for action came. On the 10th of December, the Army was concentrated along the river front, within short marching distance from the bank, but concealed as much as possible from the enemy by the undulations of the land. During the night the artillery was posted along the edge of the plateau, from Falmouth to a point opposite the mouth of the Massaponax. Orders were issued to the engineers under General Woodbury to be ready for work at three o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and a sufficient force of infantry and artillery was detailed to cover the crossings and protect the working parties. Three points were selected for throwing the bridges: the first at a short distance above the place where the county bridge had stood; the second opposite the lower end of the town, and the third about a mile below Fredericksburg, nearly opposite the mouth of Deep Run and not far from the estate of a planter named Bernard. At the first of these points two, at the second one, and at the third three bridges were to be laid. Upon these six bridges the Army was to cross the Rappahannock, occupy the town and move rapidly to the assault. The left, by a vigorous and decisive attack, was to pierce the enemy's line near Captain Hamilton's crossing, seize the road in the rear and compel the evacuation of the works upon the crest. Then the right and centre, in support of the left attack, were to force the enemy from the heights in front and pursue along the telegraph or the plank road, according to the direction of the enemy's retreat. The success of the plan of attack was to depend upon the celerity and vigor with which the troops were pushed to its execution.

The morning of the 11th dawned raw, cold and foggy. The engineers—among whom were volunteers from the Eighth Connecticut regiment of the Ninth corps—were promptly at work upon the bridges. But little opposition was made to the operations of General Franklin's working parties below the town, and after considerable labor, his three bridges were laid, secured and strengthened. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon he reported to General Burnside that he was ready to cross his grand division. But operations immediately opposite the town had not proceeded so satisfactorily as General Burnside had hoped, and General Franklin was ordered to hold his bridges, but not to cross the main body of his troops till the upper bridges were completed. The latter work was destined to meet with considerable opposition. As the day came on the design of crossing was revealed to the enemy's forces in the town. About two-thirds of the work of laying the bridges had been accomplished, when the sharpshooters of General Barndale's Mississippi brigade posted in the houses and streets directed a destructive fire upon the working parties. Then our artillery opened along the whole line opposite the town. Amid the deafening roar of cannon, the shrieking and bursting of shells, the crash of falling timbers, as solid shot pierced the walls, our men attempted to finish the bridges. Soon the exploding shells set several houses on fire, and a portion of the city broke out into flames. But the persistent sharpshooters of the enemy obstinately held their position, and poured in a withering fire. Our engineers were brave, but they were unable to work, exposed as they were to the deliberate aim of riflemen that rarely missed their mark. General Woodbury reported to General Burnside that the bridges could not be built. "They must be built," replied the chief. "Try again." Once again our men engaged in the useless endeavor. Once again they

were obliged to desist. Once again General Woodbury reported his inability to complete his task. Our artillery could not dislodge those Mississippian riflemen from their position in the town.

At noon the fog lifted, and the enemy's fire became, if possible, more deadly. General Burnside had been at the Lacy house through most of the morning, anxious and impatient to put his troops across the river. Upon receiving the last report of General Woodbury, he immediately went down to the riverside himself. He at once saw the difficulty. He also saw the remedy. Consulting with his chief of artillery, General Hunt, and other officers, he decided to call for volunteers to cross the river in boats, drive out its defenders and hold the town till the bridges should be built. Soldiers from three regiments—the Seventh Michigan, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts—sprang forward at the call. Men of the Fifth New York were ready to take the place of oarsmen. With the flag of the Union floating in the van, the brave fellows turned the prows of their boats toward the enemy and pushed off from the shore. A few minutes' strong pulling through the storm of death, and the opposite shore was reached. A party from the Eighty-ninth New York, of General Getty's division, crossed at a point where the middle bridge was thrown, and our troops soon had the enemy in flank and rear. They rushed eagerly up the bank, along the streets, through the rifle pits, into the houses, and in half an hour's time the city of Fredericksburg was in our possession. The remnants of the Mississippi brigade, with the exception of a few that managed to escape, fell into our hands as prisoners of war. The engineers immediately proceeded in their work and the bridges were laid.

It was now four o'clock in the afternoon. The precious day had been almost wasted. Nothing more could be done than to cross a portion of the troops to hold the bridge heads. General Devens' brigade of General Smith's corps—the Second Rhode Island regiment in advance—crossed by the lower bridges, and brushing away the enemy's skirmishers, held the position. Colonel Hawkins' brigade—the Forty-sixth New York in advance—and General Howard's division crossed by the upper bridges and occupied the town. By this time the night had settled down, and our troops, after establishing their picket lines well out toward the enemy, bivouacked in the streets and gardens of Fredericksburg. No soldiers were allowed to enter the houses, and the provost guard was vigilant. Still, some cases of plunder occurred, but they were so few as to speak well for the discipline of the Army.

The 12th was occupied in crossing the remainder of the troops, with the exception of General Hooker's grand division, which was held in reserve on the hither side of the river. The residue of General Franklin's grand division, consisting of the balance of General Smith's corps, the whole of General Reynolds' corps, and General Bayard's brigade of cavalry, began the crossing at daylight, and completed it at one o'clock in the afternoon. The troops were put in position—two divisions of Smith's corps in line of battle and one in reserve near the old Richmond road, Reynolds' corps nearly at right angles with Smith's *en pointe*, as it were, his right resting on Smith's left and his left on the river. These dispositions were made in the face of a spiteful but almost harmless fire from the enemy's skirmishers and artillery. The road was bordered by an earthen parapet and ditch, but the ground was generally level. In front of General Reynolds' right was a considerable tract of forest land, traversed by the railroad, and bordered nearer the hills by the old Richmond road. General Sumner, on his part, sent across the river the remaining part of the right grand division, the balance of General Couch's and General Willcox's corps. General Couch held the town, and General Willcox connected with General Franklin's right. These movements were made under an occasional fire from the enemy's batteries on the heights, but without any material loss. General Hooker moved General Butterfield's corps and General Whipple's division of General Stoneman's corps to the support of General Sumner's movement, and the remainder of General Stoneman's corps to the support of General Franklin. Another day was thus consumed. General Burnside visited and inspected his lines and conferred with his grand division and some of his corps commanders during the night of the 12th, and returned at a late hour to his headquarters on the Falmouth side of the river. General Lee made his dispositions for defence. He brought General Jackson up from Port Royal, and massed his troops somewhat heavily upon the right of his line.

At an early hour on the 13th, written orders were issued to the several grand division commanders, in accordance with the plan of battle adopted by General Burnside, and after full verbal instructions. General Franklin's order was despatched at fifty-five minutes past five o'clock. It was carried to him by General Hardie, who remained at General Franklin's headquarters during the day. The principal part of the order was as follows: "The general commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out a division at least, to pass below Smithfield to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the plank road to its intersection with the telegraph road, where they will divide with a view to seizing the heights on both those roads. Holding those two heights, with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear at the bridges, and will remain there as supports." General Sumner's order was sent at six o'clock, and was as follows: "The general commanding directs that you extend the left of your command to Deep River, connecting with General Franklin, extending your right as far as your judgment may dictate. He also directs that you push a column of a division or more along the plank and telegraph roads, with a view to seizing the heights in the rear of the town. The latter movement should be well covered by skirmishers, and supported so as to keep its line of retreat open. The column for a movement up the telegraph and plank roads will be got in readiness to move, but will not move till the general command-

ing communicates with you." General Hooker, at seven o'clock, was simply ordered to "place General Butterfield's corps and General Whipple's division in position to cross at a moment's notice at the three upper bridges, in support of the other troops over the river, and the two remaining divisions of General Stoneman's corps in readiness to cross at the lower bridges, in support of General Franklin." General Burnside was to meet both Generals Sumner and Hooker at the Phillips house at an early hour, and accordingly deferred completing his orders until he could deliver them at a personal interview. In General Sumner's case, the reservation was made in regard to moving the troops, in order that such movement should be withheld until General Franklin's attack should have been sufficiently developed to promise a complete success. The artillery, under the direction of General Hunt, was distributed among the different corps, and the batteries moved in connection with their respective commands. The watchword of the day, given in order to prevent collision among our own forces in the fog, was "Scott." Each general of grand division received a copy of the orders given to the others.

General Franklin established his headquarters near the Bernard house, or Mansfield, as it is sometimes called; General Sumner's headquarters were at the Lacy house; Generals Hooker and Burnside's headquarters were at the Phillips House. The troops were put in readiness, and all parties anxiously awaited the lifting of the fog. The instructions seemed to be ample and sufficiently clear. General Franklin's task was to seize the heights near Captain Hamilton's at once, preparatory to a movement by the entire left wing along the old Richmond road. As soon as that was in process of accomplishment, General Sumner was to move up the telegraph and plank roads and seize the heights on the enemy's left, advancing his whole command against the enemy's lines. General Hooker was promptly to support the other two attacks with a view to pursuit, if they were successful, and to gathering in the fruits of victory. The main battle was to be on our left, and the attack was to be delivered "at once." General Franklin was esteemed a brave, skilful, cool and determined officer. He had the largest portion of the Army. His bridges were guarded, his flanks and rear were perfectly secure, both by the infantry and the heavy artillery posted on the heights on the hither side. But General Franklin's temperament, as is perfectly well known, is somewhat sluggish. He did not seem to comprehend General Burnside's plan of battle. He even has since appeared to doubt if General Burnside had any definite plan at all. He professed to think that the main attack was to be upon the enemy's left, and that his own movement, to be made immediately and with a view to piercing the enemy's lines, was an armed reconnaissance. He had been averse to the movement from the first, as also had been some of his inferior officers, and neither he nor they were especially zealous to contribute to its success. All of them were good and brave soldiers. None in the Army were more so. General Reynolds was particularly gallant and determined, and would have carried out the wishes of the commanding general had he been properly supported. No one of the corps commanders indeed would disobey a superior officer, even when it conflicted with his own judgment. But though obedience was rendered, it was evident that there was in it a lack of enthusiasm. Obedience is sometimes given in such a half-hearted way as to render it almost nugatory. When the will is wanting, it is easy to find obstructions in the way. Under such circumstances, the simplest order becomes difficult of execution. General Franklin ordered General Reynolds to send out "a division at least," to seize the heights. General Reynolds sent one division under General George G. Meade.

At nine o'clock, General Meade moved out on the old Richmond road. General Doubleday supported him with a division. But on advancing, General Doubleday was obliged to move to the left to protect the left flank of the Army against a demonstration made by General Stuart with cavalry and artillery. General Gibbon's division took General Doubleday's vacated position. General Meade's skirmishers were soon engaged with those of the enemy, and the division became exposed to an artillery fire in front. General Meade's advance was very slow. He was obliged to clear away the enemy's artillery in front and flank, and to make frequent halts for the purpose of closing up his own columns, and to allow the division following to come within near supporting distance. At eleven o'clock, he had only gained half a mile, though suffering no loss of great importance. General Reynolds soon after developed his whole line, posting General Doubleday on the left, General Meade in the centre, and General Gibbon on the right—General Meade being in advance and General Gibbon in the rear, his left overlapping General Meade's right. General Franklin supposed that he was greatly outnumbered, and feared an attack from the enemy's forces on his extreme left. Instead of boldly attacking, as General Burnside had intended, he was thus far standing on the defensive. General Meade's advance seems to have been made simply to give room for further disposition of the troops. General Franklin appeared to be more disposed to hold his position than to take the aggressive. He ordered General Stoneman to cross one division, General Birney's, to support his left and occupy the gap which would remain after General Meade's advance. General Sickles' division crossed the river soon after noon and took position in General Reynolds' line. The troops upon the left were thus formed from left to right: Doubleday, two brigades of Birney, with Meade in front; Sickles, with Gibbon in front; the remainder of Birney's division, Howe, Newton and Brooks.

The enemy's line was formed with General Longstreet's corps upon the left, occupying the works on the Marye estate, the stone wall along the telegraph road, and the heights beyond; General Jackson's corps occupied the right opposite General Franklin; General A. P. Hill held the first line in front of and near Hamilton's crossing; General Taliaferro, commanding Jackson's old division, held the second line in General Hill's rear; General D. H. Hill held the third line behind the crest. On the slope of the hill commanding the crossing Colonel Lindsay Walker had posted his artillery, consisting of Pegram's, McIntosh's, and sections of Crenshaw's, Latham's and Johnson's batteries. On the left of this line, near the avenue leading from the Bernard estate, was Davidson's artillery, twenty-one guns, and on the right of that position were

*For the sake of convenience of reference the organization of the Army is stated in detail, notwithstanding some of the particulars have already been given.

twelve guns under Captain Brockenborough. General Jackson's left joined General Longstreet's right, which was under the command of General Hood, and constituted the centre of the enemy's line. It will thus be perceived that General Meade had no ordinary work to perform. With five thousand men he was sent by General Franklin to perform a task which required four or five times that number.

By twelve o'clock most of the dispositions on our side were made, and General Meade began to advance with earnestness and vigor. His division consisted of three brigades, of which the third was on the left, the first on the right, closely followed by the second. General Gibbon's division was ordered to hold itself ready as a support. The troops went forward with great spirit and resolution. In handsome style they charged up the road, regardless of a hot fire from the enemy, crossed the railroad, ascended the heights beyond, broke through the enemy's first line, penetrated very nearly to the enemy's second line under General Taliaferro, and gained a position near Captain Hamilton's house, capturing and sending back three hundred prisoners and more. Nothing could be better than this gallant charge. It was made in the midst of a destructive fire of musketry in front, and a severe enfilading fire of artillery, and for a time carried everything before it. Finding an interval in the enemy's line between the brigades of Archer and Lane, General Meade took advantage of it, and wedged his advance in, turning the flanks of both brigades and throwing them into confusion. He next struck Gregg's brigade and broke it to pieces, with the loss of its commanding officer. General A. P. Hill's line was thus pierced, and General Meade's next duty was to break the line of General Taliaferro. But this was not so easy. For an hour and a half had the gallant little division pushed forward in its successful career. But it was now bearing the brunt of a contest with the entire corps of General Jackson, which had been ordered to meet the audacious attack, and it could not maintain itself without continued support. General Doubleday was not actively engaged on the left, except to prevent Stuart's advance. There was no strong attack from the enemy in that quarter. Two corps were resting quietly near the river and down toward the bridges, engaged very diligently in "keeping the line of retreat open."

General Meade most urgently desired support. General Reynolds ordered General Gibbon in, and that officer hastened to the aid of the imperilled division. Ward's brigade of General Birney's division was also ordered forward. But it was too late. All the enemy's right wing—except the command of General Stuart, which General Doubleday was holding in check—was now concentrated upon two small divisions of our Army, and, after an unavailing struggle of another hour, General Meade was forced back. General Gibbon was slightly wounded, and the two divisions were badly cut up. General Newton's division of General Smith's corps, and General Sickles' division of General Stoneman's were sent forward to aid the engaging forces in extricating themselves from the position. General Meade had come within a hair's breadth of achieving a great success. His attack had been so vigorous as to be almost a surprise. His troops had come upon the enemy, in some cases, before he had time to take the muskets from the stacks. General Meade was very decidedly of the opinion, that "if large reinforcements had been thrown in immediately after his attack," we could have held that plateau, and, if we had done that, the result of the operations there would have been very different from what they were." General Meade undoubtedly felt as though a victory could have been gained, had he received the support to which he was entitled. He thought that one or two divisions at the bridge heads would have been sufficient to hold them securely and keep open the line of retreat. Out of the five divisions in his rear, he had a right to suppose that a larger force than a single brigade would have been sent to his assistance. Even for that small reinforcement, he was obliged to send no less than three separate times—putting the last appeal into the form of a peremptory order. When the brigade from General Birney's division came, the most it could do, though bravely advancing, was to help in giving to the exhausted forces that had made so gallant an advance, an opportunity for retiring in comparative safety. The remainder of our troops upon that wing were not actively in contact with the enemy beyond a little skirmishing and some artillery fire.

General Burnside, at thirty minutes past one o'clock, sent a written order to General Franklin to advance with all his available force and carry the heights in his front, which General Meade had previously won and lost. Orders to the same effect had already been given, but had not been zealously obeyed. General Franklin did not think fit to regard this last order of General Burnside with any better feeling. Indeed, he seems to have been disposed to treat it somewhat contemptuously. "I look upon the order," he says, "as the attempt of a man frantic with desperation at the failure due to his inefficient orders of the morning, to retrieve his reputation by the last resource of all weak generals, an attack along the whole line. Knowing, as I did, that darkness would overtake us before we could reach the enemy, I did not make the attack ordered, and I explained to General Burnside that night my reasons for not making it." The question naturally arises in the mind of a candid observer, whether General Franklin could not now have reached the enemy sooner, if he had vigorously advanced in the first place at an earlier hour in the day. "It would have required two hours or more," he says, "for either of General Smith's divisions to have reached the enemy's works on the summit of the ridge, on account of the natural and artificial obstacles in the way." But it would appear as though it would not have taken so long a time, had the proper dispositions been previously made. The reason for the failure in making those dispositions has not yet been satisfactorily shown.

The favorable opportunity for making any decided impression upon the enemy's lines had been allowed to pass.

* General Meade's Testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, I., 692.

† Order received at 2.25 p. m.

‡ New York Tribune of March 24, 1866.

The languid nature of the operations upon our left—always with the glorious exception of General Meade's attack—had permitted the moment of victory to glide away from our hands. General Jackson had now massed his forces in front of General Franklin's position. Instead of waiting for an attack, he threatened to deliver one and also detached a force to hold the divisions of Generals Howe and Brooks in check. Growing more bold as he perceived the hesitation of our forces, he actually made a spirited assault upon General Franklin's batteries in front, but was speedily repulsed with the loss of prisoners. The short Winter's day was drawing to a close, and nothing further could be done on either side. At half-past four o'clock, General Franklin reported that it was "too late to advance either to the left or front," and so far as the left grand division was concerned, the battle of Fredericksburg was over. During the day, it had suffered the loss of three hundred and seventy-three killed, two thousand six hundred and ninety-seven wounded, and six hundred and fifty-three missing—of whom three hundred and fifty-three killed, two thousand three hundred and sixty-eight wounded, and five hundred and eighty-eight missing belonged to the First corps, General Reynolds. The Sixth corps, General Smith, had not been permitted to participate to any extent in the engagement during the entire day. Resting on its arms, it had been obliged to witness the advance and retreat of the two divisions of Generals Meade and Gibbon without being allowed to go to their aid.

The centre of our line was formed by the Ninth corps. On the morning of the 13th General Willcox was directed to hold his corps in readiness to support the attacks to be made upon the left and right. He connected his own right with General Couch's line, and his left with General Franklin's, holding the ground between Hazel and Deep Runs, below the town. General Sturgis' division was posted on the right, General Getty's in the centre, and General Burns' on the left. The corps remained quietly in position until noon, when General Sturgis' division was sent to the right to support General Couch. Dickinson's battery was posted in a good position to cover the advance. General Ferrero's brigade went gallantly forward, and succeeded in checking the enemy, who had repulsed General Couch's left, and was following up his advantage. General Ferrero's men met the foe with their accustomed spirit, and quickly drove him back to the cover of his rifle pits. Captain Dickinson, who had served his battery with great efficiency, was killed, and his battery suffered considerable loss in men and horses. Major Sidney Willard, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, an accomplished officer, also fell during this movement. Ferrero's brigade, suffering severely from the enemy's fire, was reinforced by General Nagle's brigade, and soon afterward by the Fifty-first New York under Colonel Potter. "All these troops," says General Willcox in his report of the battle, "behaved well, and marched under a heavy fire across the broken plain, pressed up to the field at the foot of the enemy's sloping crest, and maintained every inch of their ground with great obstinacy, until after night fall. But the position could not be carried." Lieutenant-Colonel Welcome B. Sayles and Major Jacob Babbitt of the Seventh Rhode Island fell during this movement, the former killed and the latter mortally wounded. The Seventh Rhode Island, Colonel Bliss, belonged to General Nagle's brigade, the Eleventh New Hampshire, Colonel Harriman, belonging to the brigade of General Ferrero. Both were new regiments, and both received at Fredericksburg their initiation of blood. They stood at their posts with the steadiness of veterans, they advanced with the enthusiasm of genuine soldiers, they won the encomium of all who witnessed their valor on this their first day of battle.

During the afternoon, General Whipple sent over to the line of the Ninth corps Colonel Carroll's brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Sixty-third New York, to assist General Sturgis' operations. A brigade of General Griffin's division from the fifth corps also lent a timely aid. Captain Phillips' battery from General Hooker's command did good service, and Captain Buckley's Rhode Island battery, D. First Rhode Island Light Artillery—belonging to the Ninth corps, made itself conspicuous for its gallantry and well delivered fire. But all efforts to dislodge the enemy were in vain, and about half-past seven o'clock in the evening General Willcox withdrew General Sturgis from the advanced position which he held, close under the enemy's works, and from which he was relieved by the division of General Griffin.

At three o'clock in the afternoon General Burns' division crossed Deep Run in support of General Franklin's command. By this movement it was thrown out of the action altogether, and could do little more than look as a spectator upon movements in which it could not participate. General Franklin did not choose to employ it, and by such a movement he could only neutralize, or at least impede the operations of the centre of the Army. But for General Getty's division a more active duty was required. It was held—up to a late hour in the afternoon—as a reserve and a guard to the left of the town. At four o'clock, General Willcox determined to send it into the fight, with the hope that it might create a diversion in favor of our troops that had been hotly engaged through the greater part of the day, and possibly find a weak place in the enemy's line. The division, forming in two lines under the fire of the enemy, marched bravely forward, advancing over the plain, crossing the railroad, a dry canal trench and some marshy ground, and with considerable exertion gained a position on the left of General Couch's line, within less than a hundred feet of the enemy's strongest position. Here a severe fire of musketry was added to the artillery, whose shot and shell had already thinned the ranks of the division and the first line composed of Colonel Hawkins' brigade, was forced back under a storm of fire in front and flank. The second line, Colonel Harland's brigade, advanced in the midst of a storm of shell and shrapnell, to within a short distance from the railroad, and established pickets. The night had now settled down, and nothing further could be done. But in the short time of Colonel Harland's advance, the brigade had met with a severe loss in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Curtis of the Fourth Rhode Island, who fell, while bravely cheering on his men. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis

was a most intrepid officer and had already shown abundant signs of great promise. He had distinguished himself at Antietam and was valiantly discharging his duty when he fell. His loss was severely felt in the regiment to which he belonged and throughout the entire brigade.

On the right of our line, the battle was indeed sanguinary. The stone wall that lined the telegraph road was like the wall of a fortification. The ground sloped away from it with such an inclination as to enable the enemy's artillery and musketry to make it a field of carnage. But to the work of storming this position, the troops advanced with a determination that deserved success. The enemy's reports of the battle acknowledged that the "Yankees" fought that day with a bravery that he had never before been witness to an equal degree. General Sumner's grand division showed the highest soldierly qualities. General Couch's corps, which bore the brunt of the bloody engagement, behaved in a most handsome and gallant manner. The troops moved out of the city and up the plank and telegraph roads. General French's division was in advance, followed promptly by the division of General Hancock. Both divisions marched bravely up to the enemy's works and undertook to carry them by assault. But the stone wall proved too strong for the valor of our troops. Never did a hotter fire greet an advancing party. The plain in front of the enemy was a sheet of flame. Our men replied with spirit. Our artillery was taken up to within one hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, and was faithfully served. Some breaches were made in the wall. But it was all to little purpose. No troops in the world could stand in the midst of such destructive fire. Our line wavered, stopped, recoiled, fell back. It was again formed and again it advanced, only to meet with the same terrible resistance. It was now three hours past noon. The morning had passed away with only the result of General Franklin's partial success—lost because not followed up. General Sumner, who was on this side of the river at the Lacy House, longed to cross and lead his troops in person. To have died on that field of battle would have satisfied the brave old soldier's ambition. General Burnside was not willing to consent to such needless exposure. But the time had come to support General Couch, who was persistently carrying on the unequal conflict. General Hooker, crossing the river, ordered General Butterfield to advance his corps. General Couch's command was formed in front of the enemy, with General Howard's division on the right, General Hancock's in the centre and General French's on the left. Of General Butterfield's corps, General Griffin's division relieved General Howard's; General Humphrey's relieved General Hancock's; General Sykes' relieved General French's, and held the position, throwing pickets out in advance as the day declined. General Whipple's division crossed the river early and remained through the day occupying the city and guarding the bridges. The fresh troops of the Fifth corps, under the personal direction of General Hooker, attempted the assault with equal bravery to their predecessors on the same field, but with no better success. The sun was sinking in the west. The day was closing, and, as the twilight fell, a few scattered shot proclaimed that the battle was drawing to a close. The Ninth corps continued for some time after dark to engage the enemy. But on the right of the line the deadly struggle ceased, as the shadows deepened over river, town and plain. All became silent except the groans of the wounded and dying, and the sharp report of the picket firing as the extreme outposts came in contact with each other. General Burnside returned to his tent, disappointed by the result, but firmly resolved to renew the battle on the subsequent day.

STATIONS OF ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the stations and duties of the officers of the Ordnance Department on the first day of January, 1867:

Brigadier-General A. B. Dyer, Major-General, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City, D. C.

Colonels—William Maynadier, Brevet Brigadier-General, Inspector of Armories and Arsenals, and on duty in Ordnance Office, Washington City, D. C.; R. H. K. Whiteley, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieutenant-Colonels—P. V. Hagner, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; R. A. Wainwright, Brevet Colonel, commanding Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.; F. D. Callender, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

Majors—C. P. Kingsbury, Brevet Colonel, commanding Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; Thomas J. Rodman, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Rock Island Arsenal, and Constructor of Ordnance, Rock Island, Ill.; T. T. S. Laidley, Brevet Colonel, commanding New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York Harbor; James G. Benton, Brevet Colonel, commanding Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; John McNutt, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Leavenworth Arsenal, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; J. McAllister, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspector of Ordnance, Projectiles, and Arms, No. 87 East Seventeenth street, New York.

Captains—S. V. Benet, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Silas Crispin, Brevet Colonel, Purchasing Agent, No. 108 Franklin street, New York; J. W. Todd, Assistant, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; F. J. Shunk, Brevet Major, Assistant Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; T. J. Treadwell, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Principal Assistant to Chief of Ordnance, Washington City, D. C.; T. G. Baylor, Brevet Colonel, commanding Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Horace Porter, Brevet Brigadier-General, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant, Washington City, D. C.; Theo. Edson, Brevet Major, Assistant, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. M. Whittemore, Brevet Major, Assistant Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; A. R. Buffington, Brevet Major, commanding Baton Rouge Arsenal, Baton Rouge, La.; D. W. Flagler, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.; T. C. Bradford, Brevet Major, commanding Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio; R. M. Hill, Brevet Major, Assistant Constructor of Ordnance,

West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.; William H. Harris, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. Mordecai, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; D. H. Buel, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; S. C. Lyford, Brevet Major, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; J. R. Edie, Brevet Major, Assistant to Chief of Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.; F. H. Parker, Brevet Major, commanding Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, S. C.; J. P. Farley, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

First Lieutenants—L. S. Babbitt, Brevet Captain, commanding Vancouver Arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory; C. C. Chaffee, Brevet Captain, Assistant, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; Morris Schaff, Brevet Captain, commanding Mount Vernon Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Ala.; Jasper Myers, Brevet Captain, Assistant Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.; William A. Myers, Brevet Captain, Assistant Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal.; J. H. Smyser, Brevet Captain, commanding Detroit Arsenal, Dearbornville, Mich.; Isaac Arnold, Jr., Brevet Captain, commanding San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas; James H. Rollins, Brevet Captain, Assistant, St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.; Clifton Comly, Brevet Captain, Assistant Constructor of Ordnance, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John R. McGinness, Brevet Captain, under orders, Washington, D. C.; George W. McKee, Brevet Major, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Frank H. Phipps, Brevet Captain, Assistant St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.; James W. Reilly, in hospital, Washington, D. C.; Charles F. Rockwell, Brevet Captain, Assistant Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.; William S. Beebe, Brevet Major, Assistant Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; George D. Ramsay, Jr., Brevet Captain, Assistant Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; John A. Kress, Brevet Major, Assistant Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; Otto E. Michaelis, Brevet Captain, Assistant Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; John A. Winebrener, Assistant Constructor of Ordnance, Reading, Pa.; Wm. Prince, Brevet Captain, Assistant Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

Second Lieutenants—Clarence E. Dutton, Assistant Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; John G. Butler, Brevet First Lieutenant, Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, Projectiles, and Arms, No. 57 East Seventeenth street, New York; W. S. Smoot, Brevet First Lieutenant, Assistant Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.; Howard Stockton, Brevet Captain, Assistant Washington Arsenal (on temporary duty at Springfield Armory), Springfield, Mass.; Martin Bryant, Assistant New York Arsenal, New York; Cullen L. Poland, Brevet Captain, Assistant Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Isaac W. Macfar, Assistant Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; A. L. Varney, Assistant Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; J. C. Clifford, Assistant Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va.; W. P. Butler, Assistant Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; Frank Soule, Jr., Assistant Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; E. M. Wright, Assistant Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.

Military Storekeepers—J. S. Abel, in charge Rome Arsenal, Rome, N. Y.; E. Ingersoll, on duty Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; W. R. Shoemaker, in charge Fort Union Arsenal, Fort Union, New Mexico; B. H. Gilbreth, in charge Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.; E. D. Ellsworth, in charge Champlain Arsenal, Vergennes, Vt.; H. A. Brigham, on duty Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.; William Adams, on duty Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va.; William Y. Wiley, on duty Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. S. M. Morgan, on duty Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas M. Deane, on duty Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; W. H. Ruxford, on duty Detroit Arsenal, Dearbornville, Mich.; E. Penrose Jones, on duty Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio; F. Whyte, on duty Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.; D. J. Young, in charge Harper's Ferry Depot, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; M. J. Grealish, in charge Hilton Head Depot, Hilton Head, S. C.

Retired Officers—Brigadier-General J. W. Ripley, Hartford, Conn.; Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay, commanding Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.; Brevet Brigadier-General H. K. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain J. C. Symmes, in Europe—sick; J. B. Butler, Military Storekeeper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 19, 1867.

General Orders No. 3.
The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending January 19, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed)

D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Brevet Major E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster, having removed his office from Murfreesboro', Tenn., to Louisville, Ky., is hereby assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, as Superintendent of National Cemeteries, and in charge of all cemeterial matters in the Department of the Tennessee.

The orders of the Chief Quartermaster of the Department on this subject, communicated through Major Whitman, will be duly respected. S. O. No. 4, Department of the Tennessee, January 6, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., having reported to the Commanding General, is, in obedience to Paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 647 of 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of this Department, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Hoyt. G. O. No. 1, Department of the Lakes, January 8, 1867.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Wills, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, with permission to proceed beyond the limits of the Department. S. O. No. 6, Department of Tennessee, January 12, 1867.

Brevet Major E. B. Whitman, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., for the purpose of transacting business having reference to the completion of mortuary records and the establishment of national cemeteries in this Department, having completed which he will return to his station and report to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. S. O. No. 6, Department of the Tennessee, January 12, 1867.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1866, from this office, the services of the following-named officer being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States: Captain H. Skinner (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers. S. O. No. 25, A. G. O., January 16, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Peirce, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Arkansas, to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster of that Department. S. O. No. 29, A. G. O., January 18, 1867.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster-General, when relieved from his present duties, will relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, in his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Frontier, at Buffalo, N. Y. S. O. No. 29, A. G. O., January 18, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved from his present duties, will report for orders to the commanding general, and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri. S. O. No. 29, A. G. O., January 18, 1867.

Brevet Colonel F. J. Crilly, A. Q. M., U. S. Army will report in person to the Acting Quartermaster-General for assignment to temporary duty in this office, which duty will be performed in addition to the duties at present devolving upon him. S. O. No. 2, Q. M. G. O., January 19, 1867.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JANUARY 12, 1867.

JANUARY 12.—Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. B. Quinby, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored).

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George E. Albee, Forty-first U. S. Infantry (colored).

Permission to delay joining his regiment for twenty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant M. L. Courtney, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored).

Captain Frank H. Larned, Second U. S. Artillery, will repair at once to Philadelphia, Pa., and report in person for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1866, from this office.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until March 1, 1867, is hereby granted Captain William Thompson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

JANUARY 14.—Leave of absence until February 1, 1867, is hereby granted Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Captain Gulian V. Weir, Fifth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from his present duties, and will proceed without delay to join his company (L) in the Department of the Gulf.

Captain J. W. Walsh, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed at once to Edgefield, S. C., and turn over the public property of Company L, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, for which he is responsible; on the completion of which he will proceed to join his regiment, in compliance with instructions from the President of the Examining Board in this city.

Brevet Major-General Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned to duty at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts.

JANUARY 15.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Captain P. A. Owen, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay thirty days before starting to join his company is hereby granted Brevet Major John H. Knight, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until February 1, 1867, is hereby granted Captain Edward Byrne, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

JANUARY 16.—Leave of absence for sixty-one days, to date from May 1, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant W. H. Keeling, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry.

The telegraphic order of the 15th inst. from this office, granting Captain James H. Gageby, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days, is hereby confirmed.

JANUARY 17.—The leave of absence granted Captain George E. Atwood, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 606, December 6, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until March 1, 1867.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General, in Special Orders No. 69, December 19, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended until February 1, 1867.

JANUARY 18.—Permission to delay thirty days en route to join his regiment, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James G. Birney, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

The telegraphic order of the 14th inst. from this office, directing Second Lieutenant Frederic A. Kindall, Fortieth U. S. Infantry (colored), to repair at once to this city and join his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

JANUARY 19.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect whenever his services can be most conveniently spared from his present duties, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McAllister, Ordnance Department.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant R. F. Walborn, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay fifteen days, en route to his regiment, after passing a satisfactory examination, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Bethel M. Custer, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored).

Brevet Colonel William Chapman, U. S. A. (retired), having been relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Officers convened by Special Orders No. 404, August 16, 1866, from this office, will proceed to his home at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. Owens, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 218, November 19, 1866, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended sixty days for the benefit of his health.

THE NAVY BILL.

THE Hon. J. D. Grimes, on the 16th inst., introduced the following bill in the Senate:

A BILL to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the "Act to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States Navy," approved December twenty-one, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as provides that the vice-admiral shall be the ranking officer in the Navy of the United States, shall be considered as having been repealed by the act approved July twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, establishing the grade of admiral, who shall be the ranking officer of the Navy; and the section of the act last named is hereby so amended that the secretary of the admiral shall be entitled to the rank, sea pay, and allowances of a lieutenant commander in the Navy, such pay and allowances to date from the acceptance of his appointment, deducting any pay already received by him under said appointment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the acts of August five, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, giving the force of the law to certain general orders of the Navy Department establishing the relative rank of staff officers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that hereafter the relative rank of staff officers shall be established by regulations of the Navy Department.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the number of midshipmen authorized by law at the Naval Academy shall be exclusive of those who, on the fifth of March of each year, shall be members of the graduating class of that year; and so much of the "Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to provide for the education of naval constructors and steam engineers, and for other purposes," approved July four, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as provides that cadet engineers, when appointed, shall be under eighteen years of age, and shall have been employed at least two years in the actual fabrication of steam machinery, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the Volunteer naval service who are, or may be, transferred to the Regular Navy, shall be credited with the sea service performed by them as Volunteer officers, and shall receive all the benefits of such duty, in the same manner as if they had been during such service in the Regular Navy.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Storekeeper at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be detailed from the paymasters' corps of the Navy, and he shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to procure clothing and other necessities for the midshipmen, in the same manner that supplies are now furnished the Navy, to be issued under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the "Act to provide a more efficient discipline for the Navy," approved March second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and hereby is, so amended that the authority therein given to the commander of any vessel in the Navy to convene summary courts-martial, shall require the previous order of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be suspended or withheld by him, or by the commander of the squadron to which the vessel belongs, if without the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That, to carry out the provisions of the eleventh section of the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, directing the surplus income from the naval pension fund to "be applied to the making of further provision for the comfort of disabled officers, seamen and marines," there shall be paid out of said fund to every person who, from age or infirmity, is disabled from sea service, but who has served as an enlisted person in the Navy or Marine Corps for the period of twenty years, and not been discharged for misconduct, in lieu of being provided with a home in the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, if he shall so elect, a sum equal to one-half the pay of his rating at the time he was discharged, to be paid to him quarterly, under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions; and applications for such pension shall be made to the Secretary of the Navy, who, upon being satisfied that the applicant comes within the provisions of this act, shall certify the same to the Commissioner of Pensions, and said certificate shall be his warrant for making payment as herein authorized; And provided further, That any disabled person who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps as an enlisted man for a period not less than ten years, and not been discharged for misconduct, may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for aid from the surplus income of the naval pension fund; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convene a board of not less than three naval officers, one of whom shall be a surgeon, to examine into the condition of the applicant, and to recommend a suitable amount for his relief, and for a specified time, and upon the approval of such recommendation by the Secretary of the Navy and certificate thereof to the Commissioner of Pensions, the amount shall be paid in the same manner as is provided in this section for the payment to persons disabled by long service in the Navy; but no allowance so made shall exceed the rate of a pension for full disability corresponding to the grade of the applicant, nor, if in addition to a pension, exceed one-fourth the rate of such pension.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General of the Army.

The United States steamer *Madnoska* returned from her trial trip on Monday last, the 21st instant. She left the New York Navy-yard on Saturday, the 12th instant, but was detained until Monday by the swinging of the bouys and the adjustment of her compasses. Her course from Sandy Hook light-ship was south half east for 531 miles, making the speed of 141 miles per hour, the ship being stopped several times and the machinery taunted up, etc., and reached the end of that course on Wednesday noon. On same day at 2.15 p. m., started on return course and kept on that course until Thursday, 7 a. m.; ship logging between 151 and 16 knots per hour for four consecutive hours. At this hour ran into a heavy gale, and the engines were slowed down, hatches battened down and ship hove to under sail. The gale continued most violent until Saturday, 3 p. m., when it moderated sufficiently to allow her to steam toward Sandy Hook, when she made Highland lights at 8 p. m. on Sunday. At 8.30 another violent gale set in from the north east, accompanied by snow, sleet, etc.; ship was headed south east, engines stopped, and vessel hove to under sail, and the hatches again battened down. At daylight on Monday the weather had moderated enough to allow the ship to cross the bar and proceed on her way toward Sandy Hook, where she anchored until noon and then proceeded to the Navy-yard. In the gale the vessel lost many sails and stove her hammock nettings and one of the launches.

The steamer *Ossipee*, Captain George F. Emmons, arrived at Funchal, Madeira, on Christmas Day, after a very boisterous passage of thirty-one days from the United States, the last week of which she was within one day's sail of that island. On the 26th of October John Pickens, ordinary seaman (English) of the *Ossipee*, was killed by falling from aloft.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is so seldom that Volunteer naval officers are heard from through the medium of your columns that a few words at this time from one of the corps may not be amiss.

The attention of most naval officers, especially volunteers, is at present centred upon the Board recently convened at Hartford, Conn., for the examination of candidates for admission to the Regular service. A brief retrospect of the manner in which candidates are summoned before that august body may not, at this period, be uninteresting; and I propose to give you a sketch of the same, together with my idea of how this end might be arrived at by other and more feasible means.

In the squadron in which I am serving, officers have received permission from the Board to appear before them for examination, but no mention is made of travelling expenses, nor is public transportation provided, thus leaving it to the would-be wearer of the cocked hat and epaulets to foot his own bills on his journey of some thirty-five hundred miles north by rail, stage, and boat, entailing upon him the expenditure of some four hundred dollars, to say nothing at all of the journey north in midwinter. Now, as the majority of your readers are well aware, it seems almost like romancing to talk of finding so much ready money in the pockets of a naval officer in these days. After this statement you may, perhaps, understand how myself and other officers here are situated. Now, it is very evident that our moneyless Mahomets cannot get to the mountain; let us see if we cannot arrange or, at least, suggest a plan to bring the mountain (in this case movable) within reaching distance.

How very easy it would be for the Department to fit out a first-class man-of-war, and send the examining Board to visit the different squadrons, and give all Volunteer officers at present on sea service an opportunity of appearing before it, thus placing all upon an equal footing, and preventing any petty jealousies that might otherwise occur.

A. E.

NOTE.—I am acquainted with the writer of the above, and I believe he possesses all of the qualifications requisite for a Regular officer. I am certain he can represent the country abroad, at least, to his own satisfaction, and, if necessary, look after American interests or his own either. Socially he has many traits wherein he resembles the graduates of Annapolis; he is rather fond of champagne, loves shore duty, and has been known to get off a joke or two. He is also very improvident, which will account for his lack of the necessary funds to carry him to Hartford. In regard to the important item of dancing, it is only necessary for me to say that he has received a diploma from Brooks's Academy. I am, however, authorized to state that he is not the gentleman that figured so extensively at Lannigan's Ball. In regard to his capacity I cannot speak with confidence, but I dare say the outlets of the different supply steamers can.

A WOULD-BE REGULAR.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Seventh Section of the Act of July 17, 1862, should be revised as follows:

Every officer commanding a regiment or post in the Army may order a court-martial, to consist of a field officer, or, in case there is no field officer, then the officer next in command, and in case there is no other officer, then the commanding officer may constitute the court to hear and determine military offences committed in the Army; provided such court shall not have power to try for capital offences non-commissioned officers; neither shall it inflict a fine to exceed one month's pay, nor imprison or put to hard labor any non-commissioned officer or soldier for a longer period than one month; and, provided, further, that the officer constituting the court shall make a record of the proceedings of the court, which shall be submitted to the commanding officer ordering the court for his approval and orders in the case, and in case the commanding officer constitutes the court, then the proceedings shall be submitted for review and approval to the next higher commander.

The objections to the law as it now stands are that it prohibits regimental and garrison courts-martial, and does not provide for the punishment of offenders of other regiments, or the same regiment, in the absence of a field officer.

The foregoing does not supersede regimental or garrison courts-martial where commanding officers prefer to order them as a means of instruction for junior officers in the duties of courts-martial, and it gives legal power to a commanding officer to punish men in the absence of other officers otherwise necessary to constitute a court.

Section 31, act of March 3, 1863, and Section 11, act June 20, 1864, should be revised as follows:

Officers absent from their commands without proper authority shall not be entitled to pay or allowances during the period of such absence. Officers may receive leave of absence not to exceed thirty days for each and every year they have been in service without leave of absence, without reduction of pay, provided that for such time as they may be on leave of absence in excess of his allowance they shall forfeit one-half of their pay and allowances, except leaves of absence are granted in consequence of sickness contracted or wounds received in service.

The law as it now stands takes from the officers on remote frontiers the privilege of visiting their friends, unless they have other means than their pay. They should be allowed the privilege of obtaining leave of absence on full pay after long service, proportional to the service, with other officers more favorably situated.

The law of July 28, 1866, requires modification in several of its sections. Section 35 should be made to read that no officer receiving commutation for quarters should receive the increased commutation of rations, which was no doubt

the original intention of the law. As it now stands it operates very unequally and unjustly.

Section 7, with regard to bands, should be abolished except for the band at the Military Academy, which should be specially fostered. As the law stands it is inoperative, because there is no provision for supporting the fifteen bands and keeping them up. There is no provision for supplying instruments and music, and no one is particularly interested in their success.

What is required is a law authorizing the enlistment of a competent leader or band master for each regiment, with a sufficient compensation, and a few first-class musicians, with the pay as now authorized, the other musicians to be selected from the enlisted men of the regiment. This will be quite as economical as the present law, and far more satisfactory to the Army and beneficial to the service.

The above changes should be made without delay, if nothing better is contemplated; as the laws now stand, they affect the Army to its detriment to a very great extent.

K.

THE COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Permit me to call attention to an article in your paper of the 12th inst., relative to the Marine Corps, and signed "Staff," simply to correct an error (no doubt unintentional) which "Staff" has made in regard to the present able and efficient commandant of that corps.

In speaking of the propriety of conferring the rank of brigadier-general upon the commandant of the corps, "Staff" says "particularly when it will be conferred on an officer who has served honorably for nearly half a century, and one whom age alone prevented from taking an active part during the late Rebellion." Now, Mr. Editor, this is a mistake, and it is due both to history as also to the officer to whom reference is made, that it should be corrected. The present commandant of the corps entered it on the 1st of October, 1831, and has served faithfully and honorably from that time in all the varied grades from a second lieutenant to that of colonel commandant. He served in the battles on the west coast of Mexico, and took part in the successful struggle that planted our glorious flag firmly on the soil of California. He was in active service during the whole Mexican war, and when the dark cloud of Rebellion gathered, and the rebellious host marshalled their forces on the field at Bull Run, so far from being incapacitated by age "from taking an active part," he was summoned by telegram from the city of Philadelphia, where he was then stationed, to march with the battalion of Marines ordered to duty with the Army, and in the battles of Bull Run was severely wounded, and bears to-day upon his person the honorable scar. Again, in the Summer of 1863 he was called to the command of the battalion of Marines at Morris Island, S. C. In June, 1864, he was selected to the position of colonel commandant of the corps, made vacant by the death of the late Colonel John Harris; and, should necessity require, is ready, as the commandant of the corps, to lead it forth to do battle for the institutions of our beloved Union. VERITAS.

THE WAMPANOAG ENGINES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your remarks on the steam machinery of the *Wampanoag* class you have omitted to mention an important point which has caused considerable remark among naval engineers. The feature alluded to is the inconvenient arrangement designed for reversing the *Wampanoag* class of engines.

As the two main slide valves, together with their eccentric, reversing engines, etc., are over forty-one feet apart, it will be observed that not only will it require two engineers, with re-enforcements from the fire-rooms, to handle the engines, but they will be upward of forty-one feet apart. It will require either a telegraph, a speaking-trumpet, or a set of signal flags, to enable them to communicate with each other amid the musical hum of the gearing and the "hoarse roar" of the exhaust steam as it rushes into a vacuum of "26 1-2 inches of mercury." Hence it will not be a very unlikely occurrence that in manoeuvring the ship in action, or under any other circumstances where prompt handling of the engines is essential to her safety, while one engineer may have his engine in gear to go "ahead," the other may have his in gear to go "back;" and while the supervising engineer is rushing frantically back and forth over the gallery which surmounts the forty-one feet of machinery to see "what is the matter," immense and perhaps irreparable damage may be done. This is a blunder which perhaps can be partially remedied; and it is referred to to direct the attention of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering to this serious mistake, so that it may, if possible, be corrected in time.

B.

PRIZE MONEY IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I trust that you will give the following lines an insertion in your valuable journal. During the recent war for the suppression of the Rebellion many connected with the United States Navy received large amounts as bounty and prize money, while other gallant officers and men were debarred from receiving anything but their ordinary pay, although gallantly vindicating the honor of our flag in other nations. I took part in such an action on July 10, 1863, being a seaman on board the U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, under the command of Commander D. McDongal, U. S. Navy, at Simonsaki, Japan. We had a very severe engagement, and succeeded in sinking and destroying a steamer, brig, and bark belonging to the Japanese Government. Many were reported to the honorable the Secretary of the Navy for brave conduct at the time of the action, but, strange to say, they have not as yet been the recipients of even a medal of honor from an appreciative country. I do hope that you will awaken the interests of the public to this long neglected but important matter—important as an example that will serve as an incentive to renewed acts of patriotism by the crews of our naval vessels; and that the attention of Congress will be called to adopting some measures to remunerate the gallant men who, on that co-

casian, so untiringly and bravely fought for the honor of our starry emblem in Japan on an excessively hot day in the middle of a tropical Summer. The above engagement was caused by the Prince of Negato, who commenced the war on his own account, he being one of the most powerful and influential Princes of the empire, and was bitterly opposed to foreigners; but the punishment inflicted by the gallant crew of the *Wyoming* taught him a lesson that he will not soon forget. The cause of the engagement was firing into the American steamer *Pembroke* on her passage from Yokohama to Shanghai by the Japanese. Such heroic acts should be rewarded. Let something be given to these brave men commensurate with what they would have received had they performed much less daring acts of courage in our own waters during the war for the preservation of the Union.

C. J. M.

NORTH PACIFIC SQUADRON, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
December 22, 1866.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The flag-ship *Colorado* was at Port Mahon, on December 27th last. All on board were well.

The steamer *Oscola*, Commander James P. Foster, was put in commission at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 16th instant.

COMMANDER George H. Cooper, commanding steamer *Winoski*, reports his arrival at Havana, Cuba, on the 10th instant from Key West, Florida.

The steamers *Fantic* and *Tacony* are undergoing repairs at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.; the former will be ready for her officers on the 24th instant, and the latter on the 5th of February.

The steamer *Paul Jones*, stationed at the Navy yard, Pensacola, has been condemned by a Board of Surveyors, and recommended to be sent North, after relieving her of the guns and ammunition, in May next.

COMMANDER J. C. Febiger, commanding steamer *Ashe-let*, reports his arrival at Singapore, on November 12th last. He was to sail for Hong Kong as soon as he could receive a supply of coal. Crew and officers were well.

The *Lackawanna*, Captain William Reynolds, arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, December 17th last, fifty three days from Montevideo, by way of Straits of Magellan, and the channels leading into the Gulf of Penns. All on board were well.

ANY one having copies of Navy Registers of earlier date than 1835, would confer a favor by forwarding them to the Naval Library and Institute, Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., to enable that association to complete the set in its library.

COMMODORE Thomas Turner has been relieved from iron-clad duty at League Island, Pa., by Commodore O. S. Glisson. The sloop-of-war *St. Louis* was (January 15th) put in commission for the accommodation of the officers and men attached to the Station of League Island.

COMMODORE George S. Blake, U. S. Navy, on duty as Light house Inspector, was for some time supposed to have been lost in the severe snow-storm of last week in going from Boston to Brookline, Mass. We are happy, however, to be able to state that, although the Commodore narrowly escaped being frozen to death, he was when last heard from in the full enjoyment of his wonted health and strength.

PRIZE MONEY due the officers and crews of the below-named vessels for the capture of the blockade-runner *Gut* and cargo is now ready for distribution at the Fourth Auditor's Office: *Acacia*, *Amaranthus*, *Azola*, *Cambridge*, *Canonius*, *Catalpa*, *Catskill*, *Commodore McDonough*, *Fleming*, *Gladius*, *Horn*, *John Adams*, *Gonquill*, *Laburnum*, *Larkspur*, *Mahopae*, *Mary Sanford*, *Monadnock*, *Nahant*, *Nantucket*, *Sangamon*, *Sarah Bruen* South Carolina, and *Wamanta*.

The Fourth Auditor last week issued the largest prize certificate save one which has been issued during the war. It was for \$19,109 33, payable by the Navy Agent at New York, to Commander George M. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., who commanded the United States steamer *Supply*, when she captured the prize *Stephen Hart*. The largest certificate ever issued was paid to William Budd, Acting Master Volunteer Navy, for prize *Memphis*, captured by the United States steamer *Magnolia*, amounting to \$38,318 55.

A DISPATCH from Rear-admiral L. M. Goldsborough, commanding the European Squadron, dated January 5th states that he was at Villafranca, France, with his flag-ship (the *Colorado*). The steamer *Frolic* arrived at Civita Vecchia, on December 12th, and was still there protecting our citizens in the event of difficulties occurring. The *Ticonderoga* was at Marseilles, the *Canandaigua* at Malta, and the *Shamrock* at Lisbon. The latter vessel reached Lisbon on December 22d, from the coast of Africa. The *Augusta* and *Montomomoh* left Cadiz on December 14th for Gibraltar, Carthage, Barcelona, Marseilles, and Toulon.

ACTING Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, commanding Asiatic Squadron, under date of October 31, 1866, reports that the flag ship *Hartford* had remained at Yokohama awaiting the arrival of the store ship *Supply*, which was daily expected since his last report. As soon as she should arrive he was to sail for the coast of China, by way of the Island Sea of Japan, and Nagasaki. On the 11th of October, the *Wyoming* went down the Bay for target practice, returning on the 13th. The *Wachusett*, Commander Shufeldt, arrived at Nagasaki on the 20th of September. At Simonsaki, Commander Shufeldt found that the troops of the rebellious Prince of Nagato had been very successful; that they were occupying both sides of the Straits, and advancing rapidly south, toward Nagasaki. The *Wachusett* left Nagasaki on the 24th of September, arriving at Hong Kong on the 29th, when Commander Shufeldt heard of the piracy committed a few days previous upon the American brig *Liba*; accordingly he conveyed all American vessels needing protection to sea. Admiral Bell states that the health of the crews of the various vessels under his command was excellent as far as heard from.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN William B. Hughes, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to Fort Yuma.

LEAVE of absence for two months has been granted to Captain Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry.

CAPTAIN George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty in San Francisco.

By direction of General Grant, leave of absence for six months has been granted to Colonel G. A. H. Blake, First Cavalry.

A SOLICITOR has been appointed for the State of Maryland, to attend to the apprentice cases in that State for the Freedmen's Bureau.

BREVET Major E. B. Whitman, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has moved his office from Murfreesboro, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky.

BREVET Brigadier-General John J. Gregg, Eighth Cavalry, and Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, have arrived in San Francisco.

BREVET Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, arrived at Detroit Mich., on the 7th inst.

BREVET Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff to General Hancock, is East, on a few days' leave of absence.

BREVET Major-General John H. King, Colonel Ninth Infantry, has assumed command of his regiment, headquarters Angel Island, Harbor of San Francisco.

BREVET Major-General George Crook, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, has assumed command of the District of Boise, headquarters Fort Boise, Idaho.

BREVET Major-General William P. Carlin is to be assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee, according to his brevet rank.

PERMISSION has been granted Captain Henry C. Corbin, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry, to delay fifteen days en route from Austin, Texas, to Chicago, Ill., to date from the 10th inst.

BREVET Major-General Charles Griffin has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, in place of Brevet Major-General Kiddoo.

BREVET Colonel John McL. Taylor, Chief Commissary of the Division of the Pacific, has been ordered to proceed to Drum Barracks, California, on duty connected with his department.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Gillespie, Chief Engineer of Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and inspect the pontoon trains at that point.

SECOND Lieutenant Greenleaf Cilley, First U. S. Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Commanding General Department of California for temporary duty with Company E, Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

THE resignations of the following officers have been accepted by the President: First Lieutenant Charles E. Dibble, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. B. Patterson, Seventh U. S. Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Milton A. Roach, U. S. A., has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the Commanding General and Chief Medical Officer of that District for assignment to duty.

THE General Court-martial which assembled at Jackson Barracks, La., and of which Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, Major First U. S. Infantry, was President, was dissolved by Major-General Sheridan on the 10th inst.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 40, series of 1866, from Headquarters District of Texas, has been further extended ten days.

THE leave of absence granted to First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Seventh U. S. Infantry (A. D. C.), by Special Orders No. 69, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Columbia, has been extended ten days.

BREVET Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, when relieved from his present duties, will report for orders to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

BREVET Brigadier-General G. W. Gile, Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date Jan. 4, 1867, on account of his services being no longer required.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, has been ordered to at once take the field between Austin and Jacksboro', and superintend in person the transporting of supplies between these two points.

CAPTAIN Charles A. Whittier, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General Commanding the Military Division of the Pacific. He will continue to act as Inspector-General of the Division till further orders.

SECOND Lieutenant W. W. Clemens, Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed without delay to San Antonio, Texas, reporting for duty upon his arrival at that place to the Commanding Officer Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

THE following officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out and honorably discharged from the service: Brevet Brigadier-General H. Neide, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirteenth Regiment; Second Lieutenant P. E. Murphy, Third Regiment.

THE commanding officer of the Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry will designate two companies of his regiment to proceed to Indianola, Texas, and relieve the Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, on duty at that place, and about to be mustered out of the service.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster-General, when relieved from his present duties, will relieve Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Assistant Quartermaster, in his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Northern Frontier, at Buffalo, N. Y.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Harrison, Special Inspector of Cavalry, at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed by rail, via Savannah, Ga., to inspect all the posts in Florida, occupied by infantry, and the post at Pensacola, Florida, occupied by artillery.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Peirce, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General Department of the Arkansas, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Montgomery, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster of that Department.

BREVET Captain Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery, has been directed to proceed, under special instructions from the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, to such points as those instructions may require him to visit, on duty in connection with national cemeteries.

SO much of Special Orders No. 437, Paragraph 6, September 1, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's Office, as mustered out and honorably discharged Captain F. O. Steinberg, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been revoked, he being at that time under trial by General Court-martial.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 12, 1866, and of which Brevet Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, was President, and First Lieutenant George Haller, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate, has been dissolved by General Thomas.

FIRST Lieutenant John Hunter, Tenth U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Abercrombie, Dakota Territory, charged with drunkenness on duty. Lieutenant Hunter being found not guilty of the charges preferred against him, was acquitted by the Court.

THE General Court-martial which convened at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 18th, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Swaine, Major Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, was President, and First Lieutenant George L. Madden, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate, was dissolved Dec. 26th, by General Thomas.

THE General Court-martial which assembled at Louisville, Ky., pursuant to orders from Department of the Tennessee, and of which Brevet Major-General Jeff C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, was President, and Brevet Captain Samuel R. Honey, First Lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate, has been dissolved by Major-General Thomas.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the services of the following officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States: Captain H. Skinner (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon N. M. Glatfelter, U. S. Volunteers.

THE Quartermaster's Department has been directed by General Sheridan to furnish transportation from New Orleans, La., to St. Louis, Mo., for Brevet Brigadier-General George Baldy, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry, to enable him to obtain his discharge and final payments, he having been unavoidably detained from proceeding with his regiment on its muster out.

IN pursuance of telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Brevet Major S. H. Lathrop, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Freedmen's Bureau and at Headquarters District of Texas, and ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, reporting upon his arrival at that place to the Commanding Officer Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General F. D. Sewall, Inspector-General Freedmen's Bureau, has been ordered to North Carolina, to investigate matters of complaint growing out of the action of the State Courts in apprenticing colored children to their former masters. Governor Worth has requested of General Howard a joint commission to examine the alleged abuse of the apprentice system. General Sewall will act for the Bureau on this Commission.

COLONEL Thomas Bayley, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, having been retained on duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, beyond the muster out of his regiment, and having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed to Baltimore, Md., and report to the Chief Mustering Officer of that State, for the purpose of obtaining his discharge and final payments.

FIRST Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Second battalion, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry), has been detailed for duty in the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and been ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General Kiddoo, at Galveston, Texas, as soon as his duties as Judge-Advocate of a General Court-martial in session at Galveston, Texas, shall have been completed, or the Court adjourned without day.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Heilner, U. S. A., having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 2, paragraph 3, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to proceed to New Orleans, La., with Captain H. C. Corbin, Captain Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry. Acting Assistant Surgeon Heilner will attend the sick family of Capt. in Corbin as far as New Orleans, when he will return to District Headquarters and report to the Chief Medical Officer, District of Texas.

A BOARD of Survey was convened to meet at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, District of Texas, on Friday, January 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the condition of a printing

press, received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Ransom, Chief Quartermaster District of Texas, from Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. O. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster at San Antonio, Texas. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major H. A. Swartwout, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

ON the recommendation of his Regimental Commander, the unexpired portion of the sentence of General Court-martial in the case of Brevet Major William D. Fuller, First Lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1866, from Headquarters Department of the East, has been remitted. For the purpose of securing greater harmony among the officers stationed at Fort Adams, Brevet Major Fuller will be transferred to some company of his regiment not serving at that station.

BREVET Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 1, current series, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been directed to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, and assume command of the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis G. Brown, Colonel One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops. Upon being so relieved, Brevet Brigadier-General Brown will resume command of his regiment.

SECOND Lieutenant W. W. Clemens, Third battalion, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry (Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry), has been appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Depot and Post of Indianola, Texas, and been ordered to proceed to that station, relieving from said duty First Lieutenant J. A. Wilcox, Thirty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, first reporting in person to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom, Chief Quartermaster of this District, for special instructions relative to the duty assigned. As soon as the transfer is completed, Lieutenant Wilcox will report to the commanding officer of his regiment, at Indianola, Texas, for duty.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, Tuesday, January 15, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the proceedings of a Board of Survey, convened pursuant to Special Orders No. 126, Headquarters Post of Mobile, Ala., December 24, 1866, finding Captain McGonnigle responsible for the condition of a quantity of quartermaster's stores shipped by him from New Orleans to Mobile. The Board will consider the findings of the Board referred to, and give an opinion as to whether or not Captain McGonnigle is justly held responsible. Detail for the Board: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon Sturgeon, Captain First U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. J. Driscoll, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. L. Parker, First U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel James Gillette, late Supervising Commissary of Subsistence of the District of Mississippi, has been mustered out of the Volunteer service, and tendered an appointment in the Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry. Colonel Gillette entered the Army at the outbreak of the war as a private soldier, and served as such in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was captured by the enemy. Upon his release in January, 1862, he was commissioned by the Governor of Maryland as Adjutant of one of the regiments in process of formation, under the command of Brigadier-General James Cooper, upon whose staff Lieutenant Gillette was detailed, rendering efficient service during the campaigns under General Pope. In September, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned him a captain in the Subsistence Department, and assigned him to duty upon the staff of General John W. Geary, with whose division Captain Gillette remained during its varied fortunes east and west.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the City of New Orleans, at the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, Monday, January 14, 1867, to investigate and report upon the proceedings of a Board of Survey appointed by Special Orders No. 180, series of 1866, from Headquarters Sub-district of San Antonio, Texas, finding Colonel Strang responsible for deficiencies in, and the condition of, a lot of quartermaster's stores. The Board will consider the equity of the proceedings and findings referred to. The Board will also investigate and report upon the condition of a lot of mule collars received by Colonel Strang from Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster at Washington, D. C., and recommend what disposition shall be made of them. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major M. R. Marston, First U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain B. S. Humphreys, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. W. Roby, First U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to assemble in San Francisco, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain Henry C. Wharton, U. S. Engineer Corps, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General Irwin McDowell, Brigadier-General U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Army; Brevet Major-General John H. King, Colonel Ninth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General Washington Seawell, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, Captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Sumner, Captain First U. S. Cavalry; Major Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General U. S. Army; Major Harvey Allen, Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major John H. Calef, First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery; Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Captain J. G. Ramsay, First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain William A. Marye, Ordnance Department; Second Lieutenant T. D. Maurice, Second U. S. Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Platt, Captain Second U. S. Artillery, is detailed as Judge-Advocate.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1867.

THE JOURNAL AND THE GALAXY.

To meet the desire of many readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who wish also to obtain THE GALAXY, the publishers will send the two publications for one year for TEN DOLLARS.

THE LONGEVITY RATION.

AMONG the minor Army matters deserving the attention of Congress, is the statute allowing the longevity ration; for, according to the terms of the statute, or at least according to their official construction, great injustice will soon be done to every officer who has entered the Army from the Volunteer service.

The object of the longevity ration is simply to reward length of service by that slight pecuniary sum which a commuted ration represents. Accordingly, in all fairness, whenever an Army officer can be proved to have finished the "five years' service" for which the law allows the extra ration, it is in the direct spirit of the law to give it to him. But, while the spirit of the law is clear, its letter is unhappily in doubt. The acts of 5th July, 1836, Sec. 12, and 7th July, 1838, Sec. 9, which enact that every commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general shall receive one additional ration per day for every five years' service, being framed nearly thirty years ago, never contemplated the state of affairs we see to-day. They never supposed that a million or two of Volunteers would carry on war through four years, as United States soldiers, and that nearly one-half of the officers in the Regular Army of 1867 would be made up from the officers of these Volunteers. Hence, the statute rewarding length of service merely applied, in terms, to "commissioned officers in the Army." Now, the Second Comptroller has (whether rightly or wrongly need not be discussed) decided that, strictly considered, service in the Volunteers is not service in the Army. And thereupon he infers that the longevity ration did not begin to run during that former Volunteer service. If this be the letter of the law, it obviously is not its spirit.

The case of the ex-Volunteer officers now in Regular service may be very simply put. It is this: they are "commissioned officers of the Army," who have, or will soon have, performed "five years' service" in the United States Armies. But, what is still more, if anything be wanting in the technical force of this claim, it is more than made up by historical proofs of length and efficiency of military service under the national flag. The supposition is that appointments to the Army were made from Volunteer officers who had been unusually conspicuous for fidelity, gallantry, and for the value of the services rendered by them during the war. If this be so, then it is doubtless true that many officers of Volunteers have had greater experience of actual field service than many of the Regulars. For, a portion of the latter were needed for other than field service, and a portion are recent graduates from the Academy; while it is the unusual field service of the Volunteer appointees which singled them out for admittance to the Army. If a provision for rewarding length of service cannot apply to such men, to whom should it apply?

But there need be no comparison made between Regulars and Volunteers in this matter, for in reality such a comparison has little to do with the question. The former all have the benefit of the longevity ration, and ought all to have it, even if there were some among them who had never seen a battle-field. Officers detailed for less dangerous and less glorious service, were not always detailed by their own wish, but by the necessities of the service; if they escaped peril, so also did they lose promotion; and, as to the sum of their services, it may have been more valuable to the country in the bureau than in the bivouac. Moreover, whether with or without increase of labor, a man's increase of years in any civil service is almost surely, in some form or other, rewarded by increase of pay. And why should it not be so in the military profession? The true argument to apply is that because the old Regular officers deserve the ration for services during the war, the new Regular officers deserve it for their equal services during the same war. We should not dispute that the former deserved it, but insist that the latter deserve it as much. It is this view of the case, we believe, which will commend it-

self to every officer of the Army. As the time has already come round for the decision of many of these cases, we would suggest that the Military Committees in Congress give them their attention, and provide the remedy by statute. The importance of the subject will be manifest in reflecting that it will probably affect the case of over a thousand officers.

We need hardly urge, in this connection, the extension of the longevity ration to officers who have been placed upon the retired list. The high authorities who have already indorsed the petition to Congress to this effect, headed by Generals GRANT and MEADE, have probably put the success of this praiseworthy measure beyond question. The pay of our officers is small enough, without grudging them any emoluments.

It is worthy of remark that a bill is now before Congress, providing that all officers of the Volunteer Navy transferred to the Regular Navy, shall be credited with the sea-service performed by them as Volunteer officers, "and shall receive all the benefits of such duty," in the same way as if they "had been during such service in the Regular Navy." Now, it will be observed that this is precisely a parallel provision to the one we are urging for the Volunteer officers of the Army. Indeed, we are not sure that, instead of limiting the provisions to the question of rations, it would not be better to pass a general law, applying to both Army and Navy, and securing to all Volunteer officers "all the benefits" of their past services, on land or on sea.

THE NEW NAVY BILL.

THE bill of Mr. GRIMES, now before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to which we referred last week, contains some good points. Its object is to repair sundry previous acts, relating to many different subjects. It is important, however, to observe that the bill was presented by Mr. GRIMES precisely as it was sent to him from the Navy Department, where it was drafted. Moreover, as the matters embraced in the bill are entirely disconnected, it is quite possible that some of its sections will be passed, and others will fall through.

The provision for giving half-pay to retired sailors seems entirely praiseworthy. Hitherto, the veteran seaman has had, in reward for his faithful twenty years' service in the Navy or Marine Corps, the offer of a home in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, but no money with which to support himself. It has been found, however, from experience, that the charitable intention of the law was thwarted, in some cases, by the pride or delicacy of the recipient. The "poor but proud" may reject what appears to be alms—though in England the numerous similar institutions have met few such objections. But beside this feeling, the natural ties of affection, the desire to be with family or friends, prevent some from accepting the privilege who have no scruples of pride. To meet all objections, this new bill gives a choice between the Asylum home on the one hand, and half-pay in money on the other. This half-pay is to be derived out of the surplus income from the Naval Pension fund; it is to be paid to all who, from age or infirmity, are incapable of further sea service, after finishing twenty years' duty as enlisted men, without having been discharged for misconduct; and the Commissioner of Pensions shall direct the payment, quarterly, upon certificate from the Secretary of the Navy, to whom the applications for half-pay shall be made.

To complete this beneficence, the bill extends the privilege of relief from the pension fund to any disabled enlisted man, who has served ten years in the Navy or Marine Corps, and has not been discharged for misconduct. The applications of disabled men will be decided by a Board of officers convened by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commissioner of Pensions will pay the amount so recommended and approved. But this amount is not to be greater than a pension for full disability, and, if it is in addition to a pension, it must not exceed a fourth part of the pension. The benevolent nature of these provisions hardly calls for comment; and as our sailors have abundantly earned them, we hope they will pass, and become a law.

The provision in this bill for promoting the commandant of the Marine Corps, and that for crediting officers appointed from the Volunteer force with the sea-service performed before joining the Regular Navy, we have discussed and approved in other

columns. The provision respecting cadet engineers we are not yet prepared to endorse. However, as the practice it proposes to legalize has been carried on against the law, it may be as well to at least have the law and the practice alike.

It is a question, also, whether it would be expedient to abolish summary courts-martial for petty offences on ship-board. The law of March 2, 1855, allows these courts to be called by the commander of any vessel in the Navy to which such persons belong, for offences deserving greater punishment than he has authority to inflict, but not sufficient for trial by general court-martial. This bill proposes to take away all the "summary" part of these courts-martial by declaring that the authority for holding them shall in each case first be referred to the Secretary of the Navy, if in home waters, or to the commander of the squadron, if in foreign waters.

We should judge this provision to be fair subject of difference of opinion, there being obvious advantages and disadvantages in the proposed change; we should be glad to receive expressions of opinion thereon from the profession. It has been alleged that good men in the ship's company, who do not shrink duty, find no fault with the present law, and that it is the worst or least efficient men who make the objections. It is said that the latter prefer confinement to doing duty, and thus throw their burden of duty on the good men. But of this and other provisions we may speak again.

MEXICAN letters to Richmond (a suspicious vehicle of news, we confess) lately alleged that fifty or sixty French residents, in localities whence the French troops had been withdrawn, have been massacred by the Mexicans, and their property confiscated. Making due allowance for enormous exaggerations, yet the grain of truth in this story will illustrate, we firmly believe, the true reason for NAPOLEON's change of resolve in the time of evacuating Mexico. The moment that it was sure that the French were going, the Liberals in Mexico recommenced hostilities with great spirit. As the French withdrew and consolidated, the Mexicans advanced, and occupied many important points. At this moment, they hang relentlessly on the Imperial forces, and attack them whenever there is chance of success. Obviously, to subtract one-third, and then another third, from the expeditionary troops, would have been to expose the remainder to the rage of their enemies, who, doubtless, would have shown them little mercy. It was much better, therefore, for the sake of the soldiers themselves, to hold the whole force compactly together till the time for taking them away.

Now, if this view be the true one, the insinuation lately flung out in the Senate that NAPOLEON was acting in bad faith, and would certainly hoodwink our Government by delaying his evacuation, are both groundless and unjust. Not America alone, but the whole world, knows that the faith of France is pledged to withdraw from Mexico in the coming March; and in the face of such knowledge, NAPOLEON would not dare to practise duplicity. We admit that the whole world was witness to the French promises of evacuating Rome—and it was a dozen years in getting accomplished. We admit, too, that NAPOLEON's pledge of beginning to evacuate Mexico last November was explicit. The last published batch of diplomatic papers shows that this plan was "proposed by the Emperor;" that it was regarded as a positive "engagement;" that it was a "friendly and explicit arrangement between this Government and the Emperor of France;" all these phrases are from Mr. SEWARD's pen, and we have picked them out as epithets descriptive of last November's plan. Accordingly, it may be confessed that on theory NAPOLEON's delays look mischievous. But if the explanation we have suggested be adopted, there is nothing to justify the doubts lately expressed in Congress.

When the French do go, however, we hope Congress will see to it that they go utterly and forever. There is ground for suspicion that improper overtures have been made by which the French may still retain a quasi hold on Mexico. For instance, Washington rumors have spoken of "remarkable concessions" by the French Emperor, consisting in a suggestion of his Majesty that France shall cooperate with the United States in establishing a Republican Government for Mexico, and that an election for President be brought about "by the joint influence of the United States and French Governments." This, perhaps, is all

well enough, but, if a "remarkable concession," it looks as though we must be getting thankful for small favors. When, several years ago, NAPOLEON "invited" this country to assist in renovating Mexico, we thought it not concession but impertinence. And the whole diplomatic controversy for two years has been about the mutual duty of non-intervention in Mexico. No doubt that the French, by friendly interference, might greatly aid in the re-establishment of the Republic. But how does that plan sort with the Monroe Doctrine? And, above all, what is to be given in exchange for such aid?

THE MARINE CORPS.

THE Marine Corps is just now, oddly enough, the subject of two entirely different theories of legislation in Congress. Of these, one proposes to kill the corps, the other to make it more vital and vigorous than ever. What the fate of the patient will be under these opposite practices, it is hard to predict. In the Senate, it has been proposed to raise the commandant of the Marine Corps to the rank and pay of a brigadier-general—a plan which perhaps would alter other advancements in grades below. In the House, on the contrary, it is proposed to abolish the corps altogether, or else to attach it to the Army as an infantry brigade or battalion. We have grounds for believing that the former plan emanates from the Navy Department, and hence may be taken as a sign that the Department is not disposed to disband the corps. The latter plan is thus far a mere resolution of inquiry, offered by Mr. BALDWIN, and has not passed under discussion.

While we desire to avoid judgment in advance upon this last proposal, we may be allowed to say that no sufficient reasons for its adoption have yet been made public. On the contrary, the past record of the corps, as well as its present usefulness, "pleads trumpet" against this Congressional "taking-off." The Philadelphia Press very well says:

The record of this veteran organization, which has won for itself the proud appellation of "the corps which never falters," and which carries on its banners the inscription "From Tripoli to the Hall of the Montezumas," is too well known to need much eulogy. The great and abiding fact that they have fought in two centuries; on sea and land; with musket, outlass, pistol, and howitzer; in boats, in forts, in the main-tops of frigates; with EATON in Barbary, SCOTT in the war of 1812 and in Mexico, JESSE in Florida, STOCKTON in California, McDOWELL in Virginia, SHERMAN at Pocatongo, GILMORE at Charleston, STRINGHAM at Hatteras, DU PONT at Fort Royal, on the Congress and Cumberland at Newport News, with FARRAGUT at New Orleans and Mobile, LEX on the Tennessee, WINLOW on the Xararge, etc., entitles them to the highest reward and consideration of a grateful people. Wherever the stars and stripes have fluttered in the breeze, or the live oak of America been floated, the faithful marine, in his spotless cross-belt, has carried his glistening musket. There is no stain upon their fair escutcheon.

Surely, then, there is nothing in the proud history of the corps which merits either its abolition or the uniform custom of neglecting to reward its services. As to the ordinary duties of the marines as guards and police in naval service, they are too well known to require restatement. If neither the value of these services, nor the historic exploits of the corps, can save it from annihilation, the lesser question of acknowledging its past services by promotions is of course at an end. But should the corps be preserved in existence the least that can be done for its members is such an advancement as Mr. GRIMES' bill proposes. The commandant of the corps has many hundred men under him, and not only in numbers but in the wide distribution of his command, his responsibility is quite equal to that of a brigadier-general in the Army. The chiefs of certain bureaus, too, properly have the rank and pay of commodore, which is equivalent to that of brigadier-general. Regarding the commandant merely as the head of the bureau, he should seem entitled therefore, to such rank and pay. And, in fact, his duties are much more various. It is a marked fact that, in this day of brevets and promotions, not a single officer of the corps has ever received such a reward for faithful services.

Mr. WOODBURY's book on "BURNSIDE and the Ninth Army Corps" is sure to attract attention from the entirely new views it takes of certain campaigns upon which the popular verdict has hitherto been considered fixed and irrevocable. In any history of General BURNSIDE's career, the battle of Fredericksburg must take the place of prominence. For, although his campaigns with, previous and subsequent to that unfelicitous one on the Rappahannock deserve study, yet they seem to be overshadowed by this. We have therefore set out at length Mr. WOODBURY's narrative of this battle, which will be found of unusual interest.

CONGRESS.

Mr. WILSON has introduced into the Senate a new bill for the equalization of bounties. It was referred to the Military Committee. The first section grants each and every soldier, sailor and marine who enlisted in the late war, who received or is entitled to receive a bounty of \$100 and no more, and who has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged, a bounty of \$8 1-3 per month for every month of service. Section second, provides that in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty or prize money made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall the United States bounty exceed \$8 1-3 per month. Men who deserted from the Army or Navy and Rebel deserters who enlisted in the United States service are excluded; also all who were discharged at their own request except for transfer or promotion, or after two years' service. Widows and heirs of deceased soldiers entitled to the bounty, are to receive it. The third section provides the order in which the accounting officer shall pay the bounty to widows and heirs. First, to the widow of the soldier or sailor if there be one. Second, if there be no widow, then to the children of the deceased. Third, if there be no widow or children, then to the father or mother of such deceased soldier, sailor or marine, provided that no bounty shall be paid to the heirs of any claimant not resident in the United States. Section four, repeals the bounty law of last Summer, and provides that all sums paid under it shall be deducted from the amount paid under this act.

The House bill to render valid all acts, proclamation, and orders of the President, or acts done by his authority or approval, after the 4th of March, 1861, and before the 1st of December, 1865, respecting martial law, military trials by courts-martial or military commissions, arbitrary arrests, etc., was reported with sundry amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon the bill providing for the appointment of a "Naval Judge-Advocate General" and a "Solicitor of the Navy Department;" also, upon the bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy, and for other purposes; and upon the bill relating to the rank of First and Second Assistant Engineers—all of which were indefinitely postponed.

The House joint resolution to transfer to the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers at Point Lookout, such property of the United States now at that place as may be of use to the asylum, was passed. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into and report the facts connected with the late massacre at Fort Phil Kearny, and what further legislation is necessary to protect settlers from Indian depredations, etc. The House bill of last session in favor of the selection of League Island as a depot for iron-clads of the Navy, was reported from the Naval Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," with amendments, striking out the names of U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, D. G. Farragut, John A. Dahlgren, O. O. Howard, Lorenzo Thomas, A. B. Eaton, A. D. Gillete, Charles D. Hall and James C. Carlisle from the Board of Trustees, and inserting those of D. K. Hunter, John H. Semmes, F. A. Dick, W. B. Woodward, Byron Sunderland, and J. W. Alvord, who, with Henry D. Cooke, are to constitute the new Board.

Thirteen petitions for increased pay for Army officers were presented, also petitions asking Congress to pass laws against the present system of extermination of the Indian race, and from the employees of the Washington Navy Yard for increased pay.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate the report of the Engineer's Department of the Army for the year 1866, which was referred to the Military Committee.

There is little of importance to report in the House. The cadets, however, will think it important that Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into abuses in the quality and charges of board for the cadets at West Point, with power to send for persons and papers, and to proceed to West Point if necessary. Mr. SCHENCK suggested to add the following: "In which case, the committee shall extend its investigations, so far as it may seem to be requisite, into any matters connected with the administration and discipline thereof." The resolution, so modified, was adopted.

The following bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows: The House bill for the relief of RUFUS L. SPALDING, Paymaster United States Navy. Passed. The House bill for the restoration of Lieut. TYFFER to his grade in the actual service of the Navy. Passed. The House bill for the restoration of Lieut.-Commander S. L. BRESEE, United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Passed. The Senate joint resolution for the relief of PAUL S. FORBES, under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the

screw steam sloop-of-war Idaho. Pending the consideration of the last, the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next bill day.

The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to the California troops enlisted for three years or during the war, but discharged by reason of the termination of the war. The joint Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing PAGE's picture of Admiral FARRAGUT, now in the Capitol Rotunda. Mr. MARVIN presented the petition of citizens of Saratoga and Fulton counties, New York, praying for a pension for SAMUEL DOWNING, the only surviving soldier of the Revolution, aged 105 years. Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to amend the act of June 3, 1863, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road from Fort Pickens, Pembina county, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report a bill granting service or longevity rations to officers of the Army. Under the present law, when an officer is promoted to a general he loses the above ration. The Committee also reported adversely upon the petition presented to the Committee by the heads of the Bureaus in the War Department, asking the restoration of the double ration for said officers. The same Committee will shortly introduce a resolution authorizing the President to issue certificates of muster and discharge to all honorably discharged Volunteer officers. The design of this is to furnish such officers with a suitable evidence and memorial of their service. The Committee has also decided to report a bill transferring the control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. The Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General have recommended the passage of a bill granting the use of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation for a public road, in compliance with a petition of the City Council of Leavenworth.

The current number of the new *Law Review*, published in Boston, contains an essay of extraordinary merit, called "Theories of Reconstruction," by JOHN C. HUND, Esq., of New York. Mr. HUND is well known in his own profession as one of the most profound and acute writers in the country upon constitutional law. His chief published work, "The Law of Freedom and Bondage," is in its sphere unrivalled; and, remarkably enough, it contains the germs of novel theories on the very political questions now agitating the country. This book Dr. BROWNSON declares, in his own famous "American Republic," to be a "remarkable work of rare learning and profound philosophic views," candidly adding, "I could not have written my work without the aid derived from its suggestions." It must be admitted, however, that Mr. HUND's new magazine essay possesses the disadvantage of his book—a lack of sufficient perspicuity and charm of style to attract popular perusal. It requires study for thorough comprehension—a necessity partially due, no doubt, to the intricacy of the subject-matter, as well as to the method of reasoning, but partially due, also, to a somewhat involved style. Without expressing any opinion with regard to the author's conclusion, we have no hesitation in pronouncing his views on reconstruction the most profound, original, philosophic and valuable that have ever been published, in Congress or out of Congress.

The following is a list of the officers who have been examined before the Infantry Examining Board assembled in New York:

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—H. A. MOWBROW, Thirty-sixth.

CAPTAIN—T. W. C. MOORE, Fortieth.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—A. P. CARAHAR, Forty-third; S. R. SCHIVINK, Forty-first; JOHN LEONARD, Forty-third; A. B. BROWN, Forty-third; J. W. H. STICKNEY, Forty-second; W. H. DANIELS, Fortieth; F. A. H. GALBEL, Forty-fifth.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—B. W. CUSTER, Thirty-eighth; J. E. QUENTON, Forty-fifth; ALEXANDER WISEHART, Forty-fifth; C. E. CAMPBELL, Forty-second; S. J. GUNNEY, Forty-fifth; A. BAYNE, Forty-second.

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, Commanding District of Texas, on the 24th ordered that the Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops be mustered out of service on the 16th day of January, 1867, the expiration of the term of service of the regiment. The regiment was ordered to be consolidated at Brownsville, Texas, for this purpose.

The merchants of Vicksburg, Miss., made up a purse of \$100 to each soldier of the Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, as a testimonial of appreciation of their services rendered in putting out the great fire in that city a short time since. The soldiers immediately turned over the whole amount to the poor sufferers.

The detachment of the Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), formerly at Fort Livingston, La., has been relieved from further duty at that place, and ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of its regiment at Baton Rouge, La.

HOW EUROPEAN ARMIES ARE RAISED.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL FRY, in his report to the Secretary of War, gives the following account of the manner in which the European armies are recruited:

The armies of all the powerful European nations, except England, are raised and kept on foot by annual drafts, though volunteers are, of course, accepted. England relies only on voluntary enlistments, procured by bounties. Among the armies which are recruited by conscription, Prussia alone rigorously exacts personal service. Russia, Austria, France and Italy allow substitution.

In Russia there is complete exemption for the nobility and the corps of merchants (who belong to the superior classes), and for the extreme northern provinces, and an imperial decree annually fixes the percentage of men to be drafted. Commutation to the amount of one thousand silver roubles (equivalent to seven hundred and fifty dollars) may be paid in lieu of personal service. Landed proprietors were, until 1856, called upon to furnish the regular percentage from among their serfs, and thirty-three roubles apiece for their outfit, and every serf as soon as placed in service became free. Communes furnished men in proportion to their extent. The empire was divided into eastern and western halves, alternating annually in furnishing the contingent, which was about five men to the one thousand of population. But toward 1856 it rose to thirteen men to the thousand, which was a severe burden. Recruiting was then suspended for five years, and in 1863 it had been resumed on a very extensive scale, five men to the thousand being called for throughout the whole empire. It seems as if the new social status were intended to give rise to an immense military development. Special rules for furnishing troops apply to those tribes in the eastern and southern extremities of the empire generally known as Cossacks. They are exempt from taxes and draft, but are required to keep on foot a certain number of regiments and batteries, prescribed by the Russian Government, which supports them when in active service like the regular troops. Every Cossack is liable to serve thirty-five years, of which twenty-five may be outside his own territory; he must equip himself, and be ready to march at a moment's notice. In time of war every available man is used; and during the campaign in the Crimea no less than eighty-four regiments of Cossacks were in the service. The preservation intact of the Russian boundaries on the southeast is committed to the care of these tribes. The term of service of the Russian soldier is twenty years, of which the first ten are under the colors, the remaining ten in the reserve.

In Austria all functionaries in the employ of the Government, doctors, lawyers, and public teachers, are exempted by reason of their profession. The age of liability is from nineteen to twenty-nine years. Substitutes are furnished by Government at twelve hundred florins, about six hundred dollars, a head. Each province is allowed to furnish such troops as its inhabitants are best calculated to make. Hungary furnishes only Hussars, the Tyrol and Dalmatia only rifle-men, Galicia only lancers. The rest of the territory is divided into eighty districts, each of which keeps up to its full strength one regiment of the line. The Croats, whose territory is north of Turkey, form an active garrison against the attacks of neighboring tribes. Like the Cossacks, every man capable of bearing arms, with the exception of the residents of certain towns, is liable to service outside his own territory, from twenty to fifty years of age, and for ten years beyond that age as home-guard in his own country. About twenty thousand Croats in time of peace held the line of forts along the whole Austrian frontier; but in time of war this is increased threefold; and including those who are only capable of service in their own province, fully one hundred and fifty thousand men can be counted upon. The annual contingent from Croatia averages twelve thousand men. Lands are held by feudal tenure, for which these men are furnished, and they are equipped, kept and paid by government. The Austrian term of service is ten years, of which over one-half is passed in the reserve.

Prussia exacts personal service, saving a few exceptions, determined by considerations of family or property. Men who fulfil certain rules as to educational capacity, and volunteer and equip themselves at their own cost, need serve but one year. Every Prussian citizen is thus a soldier. Of the sixteen years he is called upon to serve, three are in active regiments, four in the reserve, and nine in the militia (landwehr).

In the new kingdom of Italy, all citizens, without distinction, are by law obliged to bear arms. The young men attaining their twenty-first year form the annual contingent. Such of these as are proven to the satisfaction of the government to be indispensable needed at home, (such as men who are the sole support of their families, etc.), are exempted; and commutation is allowed to be paid at a rate proportional to the lucrativeness of the employment of the payer. The reserve, which is composed of all serviceable men up to the age of thirty-five years, is not called into active service, except in time of war, but all its members are expected to be in readiness at any time to do militia duty, when there is need of troops for defending cities or military posts. These men are divided into three classes: First, bachelors, or childless widowers; second, childless married men; third, married men with children. In case of need, two-year volunteers are first called for; but if an insufficient number respond to the call, then the classes above named are called, one after another, beginning with the youngest of each, and substitution for this service is allowed, subject to laws laid down for this purpose. In the Italian army, volunteers serve eight, conscripts eleven years.

In France, the principle that the citizen owes his personal services to government is kept alive, although substitution is permitted. Commutation annually fixed by an imperial decree, amounting to about two thousand or two thousand five hundred francs (four to five hundred dollars), exempts drafted men, and a sum proportional to this commutation exempts a soldier for an unexpired proportion of his term, if called home by really urgent causes, such as his family being without support, etc. The fund thus accumulated is employed in procuring enlistments of substitutes, and enlistments of veterans, which latter are paid for by a bounty of from four to six hundred dollars, and an increase

of pay. This system is very popular, and seems to work well; and as the amount of commutation is annually changed according to necessity, the increase or decrease of men serving in person is easily controlled. In France, men serve seven years, five under the colors and two in the reserve.

In England, the militia act passed at the beginning of every session of Parliament determines the annual contingent, which varies according to necessity, and is raised by volunteers; but conscription is not known. The militia system is very extensive. Volunteers enlist in it for five years, and it is liable to be called into active service, but never beyond the territory of England, except by authority of Parliament. Militiamen have only to be under thirty-five years of age, and of middle height; they are equipped and armed by the government, and in active service are treated like regulars. A portion of the militia meets once a year for drill; a portion is constantly on duty, but never full in organization. In each county it is under the orders of the lord lieutenant, who regulates its administration and appoints officers, subject to the approval of the Queen. Nominally one hundred and twenty-five thousand strong, the English and Irish regiments could scarcely muster sixty thousand men; the infantry militia consisting of one hundred and thirty-three regiments, the artillery of twenty-seven. The active militia regiments have greatly decreased; in 1859 there were thirty-seven, or about twenty thousand men; in 1861 only ten, or about six thousand men ready for instant service. The yeomanry is a body of mounted volunteers from among the farmers and rich landowners, who equip themselves and receive only about fourteen dollars a year pay; but during active service they are rationed and foraged by government. There are fifty squadrons of yeomanry, amounting to about fifteen thousand well-mounted men, spread over the English territory, and officered by regulars, who generally belong to the garrison of adjoining towns. Pensioners who have faithfully served their twenty-one years in infantry, or twenty-four in cavalry, form local and reserve companies; the former containing those under fifty, and the latter those over fifty years of age. They meet at certain periods for drill. They are all clothed by government, and are commanded by retired officers of the army. There are one hundred and sixteen companies of this class, a body of about sixty-four thousand men, of whom twelve or fifteen thousand would be in condition to render good service.

The average age of soldiers in active service in Russia is from twenty to thirty-two years; in Austria, twenty to twenty-eight; in France, twenty-one to twenty-eight; in Prussia, twenty to twenty-three; in Italy, twenty to twenty-six. In the reserve in Russia the average age is thirty-three to forty years; in Austria, twenty-nine to thirty; in Prussia, twenty-four to thirty-six; in Italy, twenty-seven to thirty-one.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, which we published last week, urged the importance of building additional workshops, armories, etc., at Rock Island, Ill. We accordingly present our readers with the following account of the Arsenal at that point, as it is and as it is proposed to make it:

Rock Island contains about one thousand acres; is situated in the Mississippi River, and lies in the State of Illinois; is about two-and-a-half miles long, average breadth three-eighths of a mile. It is separated from the Illinois shore by a slough of healthy running water, the main channel of the Mississippi being on the Iowa side. Opposite the lower end of the island, on the Illinois side, is the City of Rock Island, a place of about 8,000 inhabitants. On the Iowa side, directly opposite Rock Island City, lies the beautiful City of Davenport, picturesquely built on the side of a river bluff and along its foot. Delightful landscape views can be enjoyed from very many private residences in the town. It has a population of over 15,000, and will, in time, become quite a large Western city.

At the head of the island, on the Illinois shore, we find a lively manufacturing town of 3,000 inhabitants, called Maline.

The United States Government intends building an arsenal and armory on the island, to replace the one destroyed at Harper's Ferry. Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Rodman, Major of Ordnance, is in command, and has submitted a plan to the War Department, for the location and construction of the extensive shops, storehouses, etc., which it is proposed to erect there. The plan has been approved, and operations have been commenced in accordance with it.

If Congress makes the appropriations asked for this session, some of the large buildings will be commenced next Spring.

One large stone storehouse, at the lower end of the island, is now nearly completed. It faces Davenport, is 180 by 60 feet, has a basement, three main stories and an attic. It was located and commenced by Major (now Brevet Brigadier-General) C. P. Kingsbury, Ordnance Department, and, under General Rodman's plan, is to be used as a receiving and issuing storehouse. There will be a landing on the river bank near it.

An avenue 150 feet wide will run the whole length of the island, nearly east and west. The main buildings will be erected near the centre of the island, on both sides of the main avenue, on the highest ground, giving good drainage and dry basements. The plan contemplates the erection of ten large stone buildings, five on each side of the avenue, to be used as shops for the manufacture of small arms, iron and wood gun-carriages, field, siege and sea-coast. Each building will have a basement and two stories, will be built on three sides of a rectangle, having a frontage on the main avenue of 225 feet, and running back 300 feet, the wings on each of the three sides to be 60 feet wide.

In rear of each of the two rows of buildings above described, and separated from them by two wide avenues parallel to main avenue, will be five more buildings (ten in all), 225 by 60 feet, same height and material as the other buildings. These will be used for offices, barracks, storehouses, etc.

Two avenues, 150 feet broad, cross the island from north to south, at right angles with the main avenue, and all the buildings will be included between them. They are called North and South avenues.

On the Mississippi, between it and South avenue, and north of the buildings, there will be a large and beautiful park. On the same ground now stand many of the barracks used by the Rebel prisoners during the war.

At one time the prison had ten thousand Rebels, and four thousand Union soldiers to guard them. Fourteen thousand men! Davenport's rival in point of numbers. Two thousand Rebels and two hundred Union soldiers died during their stay, and are buried on the island.

The prison hospital consisted of fourteen wooden buildings, 125 by 20 feet. They are now filled with small-arm ammunition, infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments. The hospital yard has a park of field artillery numbering over three hundred pieces, neatly arranged on skids. The value of these guns and stores must be nearly one million dollars. They were sent there from the South and Southwest after the war.

The old prison buildings are taken down as fast as the lumber is needed. From this lumber a large temporary machine-shop, carpenter and blacksmith-shop has been constructed.

An engine of eighty-horse power, and a good assortment of first-class machinery are now running and in constant use. The avenues are opened and some of them graded and partly macadamized.

On the south side of the island, along the slough, the magazines, laboratories and gas-works will be located. There is an excellent water-power at the upper end of the island, on both sides. It is proposed to make use of the power in the slough, to compress air, which will be conveyed in iron pipes to the shops. All the shops will be provided with steam-engines; the compressed air will be worked through the steam cylinders, and the steam-engines need only be used when the water-power fails, which will be at least three months in each year. The power on the Mississippi side is to be used for raising water, which will be carried in pipes to the shops and quarters, and to the fountains and reservoirs.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad crosses the island, cutting it in bad shape, and efforts are being made to have it removed to the lower end of the island, and have the new bridge made of iron, with double track and wagon road, to be fifty feet above high water, so that steamers with telescopic chimneys can pass under. The present draw-bridge is a serious obstruction to navigation. The wagon-road bridge to Davenport is greatly needed by the Government, as the only communication between the island and Davenport (for wagons) is by Rock Island and a ferry.

A railroad will connect the shops and storehouses with each other, with the receiving and issuing storehouse, and the landing, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

The Chief of Ordnance recommends an appropriation of five millions of dollars for immediate use in building the arsenal. It is a measure of sound policy and economy, unless the old proverb "In time of peace prepare for war," wont apply in modern times.

The position has many advantages. Its means of communication by rail and water are excellent, and its interior location makes it safe from foreign enemies. Being surrounded by water it is easily protected, requires no heavy brick or stone walls about it. Long ranges can be obtained for experimental firing, and there is a good place for a powder-mill; plenty of room for furnaces and foundry, with the Iron Mountain of Missouri in easy reach, to furnish ore, and the inexhaustible coal-fields of Illinois for coke; lead mines all about it and Wisconsin copper mines only a short distance away. Where will the Government find a better place for the great arsenal of the country? It can and should be made the finest and best arsenal in the world. Woolwich Arsenal, England, and the Vienna Arsenal are now accounted the greatest; but the first is a mere batch of machine shops, without order or system, and the second a relic of times gone by—entirely behind the age.

ABSTRACT OF ORDERS ISSUED BY THE SUPER-INTENDENT OF GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

The following-named officers are ordered to report to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding Depot, for temporary duty in conducting recruits to their regiments in the Department of the South: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Edwards, Captain Third Artillery, New York City; Brevet Major H. J. Hayden, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, Boston, Mass.; Brevet Captain J. P. Schindel, First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Baltimore, Md. Having performed this duty the officers will join their respective stations without delay. S. O. No. 9, 16th January, 1867.

II. The following instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, with regard to deserters, received at General Service Depots, will in future govern the commanding officers at Fort Columbus and Newport Barracks: So far as possible deserters will be sent to their regiments for trial, especially those cases in which the necessary witnesses are serving with or near the regiments to which the deserters belong, and at so great a distance as to involve a great delay and expense in bringing them before the courts engaged in the trial of those necessarily retained.

III. Captain D. D. Van Valzah, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, recruiting officer at Frederick, Md., is hereby relieved from recruiting duty at Frederick, Md. He will turn over his rendezvous, etc., to Brevet Colonel T. Hendrickson, U. S. A., recruiting officer, Baltimore, Md., who will continue it as a branch to his present one. After performing this duty Captain Van Valzah will proceed without delay to join his regiment.

IV. Upon receipt of this order Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, Captain Fourth U. S. Infantry, will establish a branch rendezvous at Schenectady, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS Eighth U. S. Cavalry have been established at Benicia Barracks.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 15, 1866.

The following are the changes in the Subsistence Department since last report:
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar C. Beman, C. S. Volunteers, ordered to report in person to the Commissary General of Subsistence.
Captain John L. Paxton (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C. S. Volunteers, honorably mustered out.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The following is the distribution of troops serving in the Military Division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army. Headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri. December, 1866:

Division Staff.

Colonel W. A. Nichols, Adjutant-General M. D. Mo., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Captain B. M. Sawyer, 25th Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General M. D. Mo. (since dead).
Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, Military Secretary, Second Lieutenant 2d Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McCoy, Aide-de-Camp, Second Lieutenant 2d Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Augier, Aide-de-Camp, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 6th Cavalry.
Colonel R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General M. D. Mo. and U. S. Army.
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster M. D. Mo., Assistant Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.
Major F. J. Haines, Chief Commissary M. D. Mo., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Major Elmer Otis, 1st Cavalry, Special Inspector Cavalry M. D. Mo., Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS.

Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding. Headquarters Little Rock, Ark. (to be removed to Fort Smith, Ark.)

Department Staff.

Major O. D. Greene, Adjutant-General's Department, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Medical Staff U. S. Army, Medical Director.
Major Alex. Montgomery, Chief Quartermaster.
Brevet Major Joseph G. Crane, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.
Major J. Wheeler Smith, Paymaster U. S. Volunteers.

Posts.

Little Rock Arsenal.—Colonel C. H. Smith, 18th Infantry, commanding; D. G. and H. 28th Infantry; battery G, 5th Artillery.
Devall's Bluff, White Co., Ark.—Captain John R. R. R. 38th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; A, 27th Infantry.
Camden, Ouachita Co., Ark.—Major O. C. Gilbert, 28th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; B, I and K, 28th Infantry.
Washington, Hempstead Co., Ark.—Captain S. B. Pierce, 28th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; E, 28th Infantry.
Mum's Mills, Ouachita Co., Ark.—Second Lieutenant Jas. M. Smith, 24th Infantry, commanding; F, 28th Infantry.
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation—Major Pinkney Lugenbell, 19th Infantry, commanding; C, D, E, G, I and K, 19th Infantry.
Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., Ark.—Captain W. J. Lyser, 19th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; B, 19th Infantry.
Fort Arbuckle, Choctaw Nation—Captain V. K. Hart, 37th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; A and H, 19th Infantry.
Dover, Pope Co., Ark.—Captain J. B. Mulligan, 19th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; F, 19th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Department Staff.

Major Chauncey McKeever, A. A. G., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Second Lieutenant Jas. W. Dixon, 3d Cav., A. A. G.
Captain D. Pope, A. D. C. and A. I. G., Brevet Major U. S. A.
Captain W. G. Mitchell, 37th Infantry, A. D. C.
Captain W. D. Wilson, 21st Infantry, A. D. C.
Captain Jas. Sawyer, Brevet Major 6th U. S. Vols., A. D. C.
Captain Wm. H. Penrose, 3d Infantry, A. J. A., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Major J. W. Davidson, 2d Cavalry, A. I. G., Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. O. Easton, Chief Quartermaster, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. Myers, Quartermaster Headquarters, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Major M. R. Morgan, Chief Comy., Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.
Surgeon M. Mills, Med. Dir., Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
Surgeon E. H. Abadie, Med. Pur., Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.
Major F. D. Callender, Chf. of Ord., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

Posts.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Colonel Wm. Hoffman, 3d Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding; field, staff and band, 3d Infantry; I and K, 13th Infantry; A, C, G, H, I and K, 8th Infantry; recruits, 10th Cavalry; B, 4th Artillery.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Lieutenant-Colonel Olivier Grover, 38th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding; recruits, 8th C. I.; E, Engineer Corps; C, 3d Artillery.
Fort Union, N. M.—Major E. G. Marshall, 5th Infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; F and I, 5th Infantry.
Fort Sumner, N. M.—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Sykes, 5th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding; A, D, G, H, 5th Infantry; B and I, 3d Cavalry.
Albuquerque, N. M.—Captain D. H. Brotherton, 5th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; K, 5th Infantry.
Fort Bayard, N. M.—First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, 5th Infantry, commanding; B and E, 5th Infantry; M, 3d Cavalry.
Fort Wingate, N. M.—Lieutenant R. D. Vroom, 5th Infantry, commanding; C, 5th Infantry; C, 3d Cavalry.
Fort Craig, N. M.—Colonel Wm. R. Gerhart, 125th C. I., commanding; A and B, 125th C. I.
Fort Bliss, Tex.—Captain O. M. Knapp, 125th C. I., commanding; G and H, 125th C. I.
Fort McKee, N. M.—Captain E. R. Horne, 125th C. I., commanding; C and K, 125th C. I.
Fort Selden, N. M.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. Duncan, 125th C. I., commanding; E, F and I, 125th C. I.
Fort Cummings, N. M.—Captain R. B. Fouts, 125th C. I., commanding; D, 125th C. I.
Fort Marcy, N. M.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Lane, 3d Cavalry, commanding; D, 3d Cavalry.
Fort Bascom, N. M.—Captain Wm. Hawley, 3d Cavalry, commanding; A, 3d Cavalry.
Fort Stanton, N. M.—Lieutenant F. H. Wilson, 3d Cavalry, commanding; H, 3d Cavalry.
Fort Morgan, U. T.—Brevet Major L. M. Kellogg, Captain 18th Infantry, commanding; B and D (detachment), 36th Infantry.
Fort Cleveland, C. T.—Captain J. Thompson, Batt. N. M. Vols., commanding; C and D, Batt. N. M. Vols. Infantry; F, 5th Infantry; B, Batt. N. M. Vols. Cavalry.
Fort Riley, Kas.—Colonel A. J. Smith, 7th Cavalry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding; A, D and H, 7th Cavalry.
Fort Harker, Kas.—Captain D. Parker, 3d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; F and G, 7th Cavalry; H and K, 3d Infantry; E, 19th Infantry.
Fort Dodge, Kas.—Captain A. Sheridan, 3d Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, commanding; A and F, 3d Infantry; K, 7th Cavalry.
Fort Wallace, Kas.—Captain M. W. Keogh, 7th Cavalry, commanding; I, 7th Cavalry.
Fort Larned, Kas.—Captain H. Asbury, 3d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; B and D, 3d Infantry.
Fort Lyon, C. T.—Captain Wm. P. Robeson, 7th Cavalry, commanding; B and C, 7th Cavalry; G and I, 3d Infantry.

Camp Fletcher, Kas.—First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, 3d Infantry, commanding; G, 3d Infantry; A, B, O and D, Batt. N. M. Vols.; G, 3d Cavalry.
There are en route in the department G and K, 3d Infantry, and E, 7th Cavalry—not reported above.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brevet Major-General P. St. George Cooke, U. S. Army, commanding. Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

Department Staff.

First Lieutenant Henry G. Litchfield, 18th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. G., Brevet Major U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant William J. Broatch, 10th Infantry, A. D. C.
Captain Alex. Chambers, 18th Infy., J. A., Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
Captain L. Merrill, 2d Cav., A. I. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.
Major Wm. Myers, C. Q., Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
Captain S. T. Cushing, Chf. Comy., Brevet Major U. S. Army.
Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Med. Dir., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.

Posts.

Fort Laramie, D. T.—Major Jas. Van Voast, 18th Infantry, commanding; B, C, E and G, 18th Infantry; D, F, H and I, 2d Cav.
Fort Kearny, N. T.—Captain A. McArthur, 36th Infantry, commanding; I and K, 36th Infantry.
Fort McPherson, N. T.—Captain J. K. Minner, 2d Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., commanding; A, B and I, 2d Cav.
Fort Sedgewick, C. T.—Captain J. P. W. Neill, 35th Infantry, commanding; E, 36th Infantry.
Fort Sanders, D. T.—Captain H. B. Minner, 33rd Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; A and F, 36th Infantry; G, 2d Cavalry.
Fort Casper, D. T.—Captain Chas. E. Norris, 2d Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; A and D, 18th Infantry.
Fort Bridger, N. T.—Captain A. Mills, 18th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; F and H, 18th Infy.
Camp Douglas, N. T.—Major W. H. Lewis, 36th Infantry, commanding; C, G and H, 36th Infantry.
Fort Philip Kearny, D. T.—Captain T. Ten Eyck, 13th Infantry, commanding; A, C, E and H, 27th Infantry; C, 2d Cavalry.
Fort Reno, D. T.—Captain J. L. Proctor, 36th Infantry, commanding; B and F, 27th Infantry.
Fort F. Smith, M. T.—Captain N. O. Kinney, 27th Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; D and G, 27th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding. Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Department Staff.

Captain E. W. Smith, 13th Infantry, A. A. G., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.
First Lieutenant H. Graves, 14th Infantry, A. D. C.
Second Lieutenant J. G. Telford, 13th Infantry, A. D. G.
Captain J. G. Chandler, C. Q., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.
Captain J. H. Gillman, C. Q., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.
Surgeon J. E. Summers, Med. Dir., Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A.

Posts.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Colonel E. B. Alexander, 10th Infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding; B, 10th Infy.
Fort Ridgely, Minn.—Captain W. L. Kellogg, 10th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; H, 10th Infantry.
Fort Ripley, Minn.—Captain J. L. Smythe, 10th Infantry, commanding; A and I, 10th Infantry.
Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—Captain R. H. Hall, 10th Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; D and F, 10th Infantry.
Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—Major S. B. Hayman, 10th Infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. A., commanding; E, C, G and K, 10th Infy.
Fort Rice, D. T.—Colonel I. V. D. Reeve, 18th Infantry, commanding; field, staff and band, 18th Infantry; B, E, F, G and H, 31st Infantry.
Fort Dakota, D. T.—Captain K. Knox, 22d Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, commanding; D, 22d Infantry.
Fort Thompson, D. T.—Captain F. Clarke, 31st Infantry, commanding; G, 22d Infantry.
Fort Randall, D. T.—Major H. Dryer, 22d Infantry, commanding; A, B and F, 22d Infantry.
Fort Sully, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. L. Andrews, 13th Infantry, commanding; A, 31st Infantry; C, E and H, 22d Infy.
Fort Berthold, D. T.—Captain N. W. Osborne, 13th Infantry, commanding; D, 31st Infantry.
Fort Buford, D. T.—Captain W. G. Rankin, 31st Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army, commanding; C, 31st Infantry.
Camp Cooke, M. T.—Major Wm. Clinton, 13th Infantry, commanding; A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, 13th Infantry.

REMARKS.

*The posts marked thus, are the headquarters of regiments.
The District of New Mexico, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Carleton, U. S. Army, headquarters Santa Fe, N. M., includes the post of Fort Union, and the twelve posts following in the above list.
The District of the Upper Arkansas, commanded by Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, U. S. Army, headquarters Fort Riley, Kas., includes that post and the seven following.
The Mountain District, commanded by Colonel H. B. Carrington, 18th Infantry, headquarters Fort Philip Kearny, includes that post and the two following.
The District of Minnesota, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, U. S. Army, headquarters Fort Snelling, Minn., includes that post and the four following.
The District of the Upper Missouri, commanded by Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, 13th Infantry, headquarters Fort Rice, D. T., includes that post and the seven following.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 14.—Commander George M. Ransom, and Lieutenant-Commander Edmund W. Henry, to duty in connection with iron-clads at Philadelphia, Pa.
JANUARY 15.—Paymaster Arthur Burtis, Jr., to duty on board the *St. Louis* connected with the laying up of iron-clads.
JANUARY 16.—Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell, to duty at the Naval Academy.
JANUARY 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward M. Stein, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.
JANUARY 19.—Gunner Thomas Robinson, to ordnance duty at St. Helena.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 14.—Commodore Thomas Turner, from iron-clad duty at League Island, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.
Commander John Irwin, and Lieutenant-Commander Edward Y. McCauley, from duty in connection with iron-clads at Philadelphia, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.
Midshipmen Benjamin S. Richards, William J. Moore, Louis N. Housel, Edward Woodman, Abiel H. Carter and J. N. Hemphill, from duty on board the *Orestes*, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.
JANUARY 15.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffin, from iron-clad duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to settle his accounts.

CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE.

JANUARY 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Richard W. Law, to be a commander in the Navy on the active list, from September 26, 1866, vice Commander L. C. Sartori, promoted agreeably to the nomination.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 14.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George W. Rodgers, Acting Masters Charles Ackley, John O. Morong, Acting Ensigns F. H. Waite and John H. Chapman, to iron-clad duty at League Island, Pa.
Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

JANUARY 14.—Acting Ensign Abraham A. Very.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JANUARY 15.—Acting Ensign F. J. Locke.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 15.—Mate George H. Appleton.

JANUARY 19.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Oran A. Rivers.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant and Pilot Martin Truman, from January 20th.
Acting Ensign George M. Prindle, from January 18th.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending January 12, 1867:

George F. Russell, landsman, January 6th, Naval Hospital, New York.
Henry Edmonds, coal-heaver, January 9, Naval Hospital, New York.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19th.

Charles H. Wye, landsman, November 10th, U. S. steamer *Ashuelot*.
James Vincent, beneficiary, January 16th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
William Robinson, seaman, October 14th, Government Hospital for Insane.
Isaac T. Morris, midshipman, December 23th, Charlotte, N. C.
Samuel F. Hazard, captain, January 16th, Newport, R. I.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 28.—First Lieutenant Henry O. Porter, to the *Crawford*, at New York, relieving Lieutenant H. L. Briggs ordered to the *Passcutt*, at Boston.

JANUARY 17.—First Lieutenant W. S. Simmons, to the *Northerner*, at Baltimore.
Second Lieutenant Charles A. Abbey, to the *Mahon*, at Portland, relieving Second Lieutenant Keene, ordered to the *Moswood*, at Baltimore.

Third Lieutenant James H. Berry, to the *Nansmond*, at Savannah, Ga.
Third Lieutenant T. E. Baldwin, to the *Keweenaw*, at Key West, Fla.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 15.—First Lieutenant James Hill, of the *Miant*, at Newport, R. I., on being relieved by First Lieutenant E. L. Lowton, and ordered to the *Moswood*, at Baltimore, Md.

APPOINTED.

JANUARY 2.—W. J. Phillips, to be Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Nansmond*, at Savannah, relieving Second Assistant G. M. Robinson ordered to the *Northerner*, at Baltimore.

Engineer A. D. Renshaw, to be Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Wilderness*, at New Orleans, to relieve Engineer Wanklin, resigned.

DISMISSED.

JANUARY 15.—First Lieutenant Robert H. Woods, of the *Mosassin*, at Wilmington, N. C.
Pilot Edward H. Cranmer of the *Mosassin*.

ARMY GAZETTE.

APPOINTED.

Mr. S. E. Chamberlin, late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel 25th New York Cavalry, has received an appointment as First Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry, which is stationed at San Francisco, Cal.
Mr. F. A. Kendall has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 40th U. S. Infantry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Private Julius Huthstener, Company D, 25th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Arkansas for assignment to duty.

Private Henry Ewerd, Company F, 3d U. S. Artillery, and ordered to report to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

Private Charles Gauthier, Company E, 4th U. S. Artillery, and ordered to report to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

Private Emil Rosenfelt, Company K, 6th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report to the Medical Director Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

Private Peter S. Williams, Company E, 23d U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report to the Medical Director Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

Private Frederick A. Schult, Company K, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty.

Sergeant Frederick D. Walker, Company H, 4th U. S. Artillery, and ordered to report to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army for assignment to duty.

Private Charles Furst, Company D, 23d U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Columbia for assignment to duty.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward Mortier Gale, U. S. Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Lilly, U. S. Vols., will be relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer with the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas, by the Medical Director Department of the Arkansas, and will proceed to his home, and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of service.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. K. Hogan, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, will be relieved from duty as Chief Medical Officer with the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of North Carolina, by Assistant Surgeon William F. Smith, and will proceed to his home, and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of service.

ORDER TO FACILITATE RETURN OF SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1867.

General Orders No. 3.

The numerous cases of soldiers on furlough who report at points far distant from their stations, without the means of travelling further, demand that officers should use a proper discrimination in granting furloughs. The men must either become deserters in fact or must receive aid from the Government in returning to their companies.

Department commanders are authorized to send men reporting under such circumstances to a military post or depot, when there is a probability that they can soon be sent with a detachment to the vicinity of their posts.

In special cases, where it shall seem most judicious, department commanders, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may order transportation tickets to be purchased by the Quartermaster for furloughed soldiers, and where this is done a special report of the amount paid for such transportation will be made by letter to the company commander, who will charge the same against the soldier's pay on the next muster-day. The same amount, together with the date when the soldier reported himself, will be entered on his furlough.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF QUARTERMASTERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, January 22, 1867.

General Orders No. 33.

(Extract.)

1. Under General Orders No. 252, of August 3, 1864, from this office, and in accordance with the provisions of section 23, act of July 28, 1866, the following-named officers will constitute a Board to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment in the Quartermaster's Department of such persons as may be ordered before it. The Board will meet in this city January 24, 1867, and will be governed by such regulations as they may receive from the Quartermaster-General: Brevet Major-General Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Marshall J. Luddington, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

DIVISION COMMANDERS.—The State Senate, on last Wednesday, acted upon the nominations of the Governor to fill the vacancies in the National Guard caused by the retiring of several division commanders. The nominations confirmed were Alexander Shaler, to be Major-General of the First division; Joseph B. Carr, to be Major-General of the Third division; Theo. B. Gates, to be Major-General of the Fifth division; Henry A. Barnum, to be Major-General of the Sixth division, and Craig W. Wadsworth, to be Major-General of the Seventh division. These names were sent in last week with the exception of that of General Shaler, which was not added until the day the list was confirmed. As General Shaler was understood to have withdrawn from the field, his appointment surprised many who supposed the contest to be between General Aspinwall and Colonel Clark, of the Seventh regiment. General Shaler is well known throughout the National Guard and the Army as a good soldier, and his appointment is an acknowledgement, on the part of the State, of his distinguished services in the field. As a National Guardsman, General Shaler is known as the Captain of the celebrated second company of the Seventh, and subsequently as a field officer of that regiment. In the United States service he is known as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First U. S. Chasseurs (Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers), a regiment which was so well known that it procured for John Coochran the appointment of Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers. General Shaler was subsequently appointed Colonel of the Chasseurs and Brigadier and Brevet Major-General U. S. Volunteers. He was captured in the Wilderness by the Rebels, and exposed to the fire of our guns at Charleston. General Shaler brings to his position a complete knowledge of his duties, while we believe he is the first thorough soldier who has held the position of Major-General of the First division. Of the Generals of the other divisions, it is sufficient to say that they have all served with distinction in the field, General Wadsworth being the only one who has not attained the rank of general officer. General Wadsworth, however, is the son of the lamented General James Wadsworth, and served on the staff of General Reynolds until the death of that officer, being subsequently attached to the staff of the Cavalry corps. Major-General H. A. Barnum was two years ago elected State Prison Inspector. In the field he commanded a brigade in Geary's division of the Twentieth corps. Generals Carr and Gates both commanded New York regiments in the field, and rose to the rank of general officers. Governor Fenton has shown great discrimination in selecting for these positions officers who have rendered good service in the field, and we believe that his appointments will prove satisfactory to the National Guard and a majority of the people of the State. The canvass for the position of Major-General of the First division has been most spirited, but the defeated candidates have no reason to be chagrined at being beaten by a soldier who has served his State and country faithfully through the bloody vicissitudes of the last war, having before the war attained the position of field officer of one of the best regiments of the National Guard. The question of succession now being settled, we have time to turn our attention to many needed improvements in the National Guard.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The second promenade concert of this regiment was given at the armory Wednesday evening, the 23d instant. As these concerts are so popular with the residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, quite a large and brilliant audience were present on the occasion. The Forty-seventh is the only regiment of the Second division which has an armory suitable to give such an entertainment. The ceiling of the room, however, is rather low, which made the music—which was furnished by the regimental band—sound almost too loud, although five instruments were omitted to avoid this. We think it would be well if some wooden instruments were substituted for some of the brass ones. However, the music was very good, although it did not commence until 9 o'clock. After the promenading an order of twelve dances was gone through with, the ladies in particular appearing to enjoy the opportunity to "trip the light fantastic." The room of Company B, Captain Barnes commanding, was thrown open for inspection during the evening, and was well worthy of the commendation it elicited. Although our space will not allow a detailed description of the room, we can say that it is undoubtedly the most handsomely furnished company room in the City of Brooklyn, and is not far behind some of the best ones in New York. Of the promenade concert it is only necessary to say that it was a perfect success, like all the Forty-seventh have ever given. Among the guests present were Major Tumes, of the staff of the First division; Major Bergen and Colonel Hubbell, of General Duryea's staff; Major Head, of the Fourteenth regiment, as also Colonel Meserole, Major Austin, Adjutant Geary, and the officers of the regiment generally. The reception committee was particularly efficient, and was composed of the following officers: Captain Wm. Lamb, Captain Jas. C. Bloom, and Adjutant Geary.

Battalion drills of this regiment are expected to commence next week or the week after.

THIRD BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General J. M. Varian, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order: Pursuant to the laws governing the Militia of this State, an election is hereby ordered to be held on the 31st day of January, 1867, at the armory of the Ninth regiment, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m., to fill the office of Major in the Ninth regiment, Third brigade, and First division of the National Guard, State of New York, which has become vacant by the resignation of Major R. A. Lanning. A regimental court-martial is appointed to meet at the armory of the Ninth regiment, on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1867, at half-past seven o'clock, p. m., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates in the Ninth regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. Captain James O.

Johnston of said regiment is detailed as President of said court. A drill of all the commissioned officers of this brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, February 11th, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. Officers will appear in undress uniform with side-arms, and without sash. This drill will be strictly private. None will be admitted except commissioned officers of the brigade, in uniform.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn City Court, last week rendered his decision in the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of John H. Lockwood, of this regiment. The facts of the case have heretofore been fully reported, and are briefly as follows: In December last, Mr. Lockwood, who was a member of Company B, Thirteenth regiment, was arrested by Captain George Chappel, upon a warrant issued by Major Dakin, as President of the Thirteenth regiment Court-martial, for the non-payment of a fine of thirty-six dollars, imposed by the said Court-martial, for non-attendance at drills and parades. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted on the same day by Judge Reynolds, and Mr. Lockwood was brought before the Court. The case was adjourned from time to time until on last Saturday Judge Reynolds discharged the prisoner on account of want of formality in serving on him a summons to appear before the regimental court which tried his case. The law requires that such summons should be served upon the person named therein or else left at his residence, whereas, in the case in question, it was left at Mr. Lockwood's office. The question as to the validity of a trial before a regimental court-martial composed of a single officer has not, therefore, been touched upon, the point of the decision being that a summons must be served according to the strict provisions of the law in order to be valid. Although the decision of Judge Reynolds is silent on the subject, the obvious inference is that had the summons been served in a proper manner the action of the court would have been binding. Our advice, therefore, to delinquents who, having been duly enlisted, have been tried by a General Court-martial and fined, is to pay the amount they have been mulcted at once, or prepare to go to jail. While service in the National Guard should not be made onerous to those who attend to their duties, the shirkers should be made to bleed freely.

Colonel and Brevet Major-General Jourdan, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order (General Orders No. 2):

The following promotions are hereby announced as having occurred in this command: Second Lieutenant J. S. Van Cleaf, Company H, to be First Lieutenant of same company, vice Bach, resigned. The resignations of the following-named officers are announced as having been accepted in this command: Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. A. McKee, to date from December 8, 1866; Captain and Engineer Dauphin S. Hines, from December 8, 1866; First Lieutenant James B. Bach, from November 27, 1866; First Lieutenant A. H. Williams, from December 8, 1866; Second Lieutenant R. P. Cornwell, from January 7, 1867; Second Lieutenant John H. Winsor, from December 8, 1866.

The following non-commissioned officers having for good and sufficient cause tendered their resignations as such, and their reasons therefor having been approved by the Colonel commanding, their resignations are accepted, and they are returned to duty in the ranks as follows: Sergeant Grant Boyd, Company E, to date from December 8, 1866; Sergeant Edward A. Secomb, Company G, from January 10, 1867; Sergeant James S. Baker, Company G, from January 15, 1867.

It appearing upon the report of the Board convened by General Orders No. 18, series of 1866, that First Sergeant William R. Syme, Company F, has passed "a brilliant examination," and First Sergeant Alex. H. Seaver, Company E, "a very creditable examination," the findings of the Board in their cases are announced for the information and the Colonel commanding hopes, for the emulation of the command. They are accordingly confirmed as First Sergeants.

Sergeants Wallace H. Cole, Company A; William J. Brooks, Company B; Robinson P. Underwood, Company D, and Francis Deacon, Company I, have passed "a brilliant examination," and being rated by the Board as "fitted for First Sergeants" (a grade above their present positions), they are hereby confirmed in their present grade, and are especially commended by the Colonel commanding for their proficiency.

Sergeant-Major Henry R. Darbey, Quartermaster-Sergeant Wm. A. Clements, Commissary-Sergeant Geo. B. Leuch, Trumpet-Major Albert Adler, Color-Sergeants Charles J. Holt and Benjamin H. Lawrence, of the regimental non-commissioned staff; Sergeants Edward M. Smith, Company B; John Sterling, Company E; Joseph Quick, Company F; Joseph Madden and Wm. H. Gordon, Company I, having passed a creditable examination before said Board, are hereby confirmed in their several positions.

First Sergeants Henry A. Leach, Company A; George Dusenbury, Company B; Charles W. Schaar, Company D; Jacob M. Brown, Company I, and B. J. Beck, Company K, and Sergeants Henry C. Alburus and Geo. W. Nash, Company C; John H. Baldwin, Company E; Charles E. Strong, Company F; Billings Wheeler, Jr., Company H, and W. G. Quick, Company K, having failed to pass a satisfactory examination, are remanded until February 1st prox., to enable them to become properly qualified.

Sergeant W. J. Hoeford, Company K, having entirely failed to pass examination, and being pronounced by the Board above mentioned "incompetent for any grade of non-commissioned officer," his warrant as such is revoked, and he will return to duty in the ranks from this date.

Vacancies of non-commissioned officers caused by the provisions of this order, will be filled as speedily as possible, and elections for that purpose will be held without further orders. The warrants of all non-commissioned officers who are confirmed by this order, will be transmitted to the Adjutant without delay for the necessary certificate thereon, as required by General Orders No. 18, series of 1866.

Privates William A. Carter, William Dakin, Clark L. Heroy and N. J. O'Donnell, of Company B, having been by the unanimous vote of their company expelled for "gross neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines," the action taken by the company is hereby confirmed, to date from November 26, 1866.

Major Thomas S. Dakin is hereby relieved from further duty under General Orders No. 1, current series, and Captain H. Baldson is appointed to serve in his stead.

For the purpose of regulating the wearing of the honorary badge, known as the "service stripe," by the members of this regiment, it is ordered, that to be entitled to such distinctive badge, the wearer must have served out the full term of his enlistment of have been honorably discharged therefrom, and for each separate enlistment so served subsequent to his original term, he is entitled to an additional stripe.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel John Ward, of this regiment, on the 21st inst., issued the following order:

The undersigned having been duly elected and commissioned Colonel of the Twelfth Infantry, hereby assumes command by virtue of said commission. In view of the reputation already gained by the regiment the commandant trusts that the *esprit de corps* so carefully cherished by his predecessor will continue to animate our ranks, and that a strict attendance to discipline will carry us steadily onward in the path of progress and duty.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform, with side-arms, for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory on Thursday evening, January 24th, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The regiment will assemble in full uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Wednesday evening, January 30th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. precisely.

Appeals from the decisions of regimental Court-martials must be in writing endorsed by the commandants of companies, and forwarded by them to these headquarters for transmission to the brigadier general commanding the First brigade, within twenty days after receiving notice of the fines imposed.

Elections and Promotions.—Major John Ward, promoted colonel; vice William G. Ward, promoted brigadier-general First brigade, rank from January 4, 1867; Captain Knox McKaffee, promoted major; vice Ward promoted; rank from January 4, 1867; Second Lieutenant Charles J. McGowan, promoted First Lieutenant Company G; vice Gedney, resigned; rank from Nov. 13, 1866.

Expulsions.—The action of the following companies in expelling the several members named below has been approved, and their names

directed to be stricken from the rolls: Company A, Thomas Charleston, No. 246 Third avenue; S. T. Van Gelder, No. 775 Greenwich street; James Boyce, Dewitt Beardsley, Gaston Festeux, Alexander Strong, Alexander Handy, J. Odell. Company H, Alexander Clinchy, Lewis Beers.

Desertions.—The following members of Companies A and H, having been absent for over three months without leave, and having appropriated State property, are published as deserters: Company A, James F. Korgan, No. 107 Prince street; A. W. Greer. Company H, William Nelson, William Johnson, — Vanderbilt.

The transfer of Private Henry Daub, Company F, to Battery C, First Artillery, is approved.

Corporal Thomas J. Eagen, Company K, has been reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty, to date from December 18, 1866.

Company I of this regiment will give an invitation hop on Monday evening, January 28th, at the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—One of the features of the season among the military circles of Brooklyn is the annual reception of Company A, of the Twenty-third regiment, which took place at the Athenaeum in that city, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., on which occasion the company celebrated its fifth anniversary. The invitations were gotten up in a most tasty manner, and will doubtless be carefully preserved by those who were fortunate enough to receive them, none being offered for sale. Company A, which is commanded by Captain D. W. Van Ingen, is composed of a very superior class of young gentlemen, and prides itself on the selectness of the guests who attend its entertainments. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen at the Athenaeum was certainly a very select and brilliant one, the number of handsome ladies in elegant toilets reflecting great credit on the taste of those who gave the invitations. The room was very tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, the latter A in gas jets being suspended over the stage where the band was placed. The most marked feature of the decorations, however, was clusters of bayonets arranged as the radii of circles, which were placed in different portions of the room, and which gleamed and glistered in the bright flood of gas light. The music was furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of M. Papst and L. Contorno, and was all that could be wished for. Previous to dancing, the following music was played for promenading: 1. March, Kuhner; 2. Overture, "Bronze Horse," Auber; 3. Song—"Brightest Eyes," Sigelli; 4. Fackeltanz, Myrbeer; 5. Selections—"Il Trovatore," Verdi; 6. Quickstep—"My Angel." The order of dancing included some sixteen selections of bewitching music, enticing enough to soothe a savage or enliven the feet of a gouty patient. The members of the company were distinguished from the others (as all the gentlemen present, with one or two exceptions, wore citizens' full dress suits) by the letter A in silver on white ribbon, the committee wearing red and blue ribbon. The floor committee (red badge) consisted of Sergeant Thos. P. Huribut, Corporal Wm. C. Smith, Privates Lyndon M. Swan, Robt. D. Sharpe and Albert T. Plummer. The Executive Committee (blue badge) were Lieutenants Chas. H. Hunter and Joseph G. Story, Sergeant Willis L. Ogden, Corporals Crowell Hadden and E. H. Van Ingen, and Private F. A. Judson. We noticed the coat of arms of the regiment was printed in mauve colored ink on the back of the order of dancing. The design we speak of has but recently been adopted, and consists of a shield surmounted by an eagle, holding a hemisphere partially surrounded by a wreath, in his talons, flags, guns and insignia of war being prettily grouped about the shield, which is divided into quarters, the National colors being in the upper left hand corner, and the arms of the city on the lower corner on the same side; in the upper right hand corner is the rising sun of New York State, the monogram N. G. S. N. Y. being below it; on the centre of the large shield a smaller one is placed bearing a white cross on which are the figures 23. The entertainment on last Monday was a complete success in every respect, being entirely such as would be expected of the best company in the Twenty-third regiment.

Company B, of this regiment, gave their fifth annual reception at the Brooklyn Athenaeum on Thursday evening, January 24, 1867.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—We publish elsewhere orders from the Adjutant-General's Office, forming the Fourth squadron of cavalry by joining together Company A, Third regiment Cavalry (Captain Otto), and the Washington Gray Troop. Captain Henry Brinker, of Company A, Third regiment, has been made Major and assigned to the command of the Fourth squadron. First Lieutenant George F. Hartman has been assigned to the command of Troop A, Fourth squadron of cavalry. Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding Cavalry brigade, has ordered an election to be held to fill the position of Brigade Major, on Monday, January 28th, at 4 o'clock p. m. Major A. V. H. Kent is the most prominent candidate for the position, and we hope he will obtain it.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—Company G of the Ninth regiment, Captain D. W. Diggs commanding, were presented with an elegant national flag at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1867. The flag was the work of Mrs. Diggs, the wife of the commanding officer of the company. Colonel J. H. Wilcox made the presentation speech on behalf of Mrs. Diggs. In his speech the colonel alluded to the fact that Company G was largely composed of veterans, Captain Diggs its commander, having been Major of the Ninth regiment in the United States service. Before the presentation the company had a brief drill, which they executed in a very creditable manner. At the close of the drill Colonel Wilcox reviewed the company. After the presentation the floor was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until a late hour. Company G is a good company, and the flag presentation was a very pleasant affair.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The first annual ball of Company K, of this regiment, Captain Wm. Green commanding, took place on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at the New York Assembly Rooms, Broadway, and an exceedingly pleasant affair it was, the ball being well attended and the decoration of the rooms arranged in an unique and tasteful manner. Among the many present were Colonel Wm. S. Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Adjutant Durfee, and Captain Blauvelt, of General Varian's staff. One of the interesting features of the evening was the presentation of an elegant sword, sash and A belt to Captain Green by the members of the company, the presentation speech being made by Lieutenant Kahn. A very handsome silk national flag was also presented by Miss Green, the Captain's sister, to the company, on behalf of the many lady friends of the company. The various committees were very attentive, and the greatest praise is due the officers of the company and the reception committee for the hospitable manner in which they entertained the guests present on this occasion. Company K is a young but ambitious organization, and is officered by Captain Green, First Lieutenant Lester, and Second Lieutenant Kahn; and if they progress as well in drill as they do in ball giving we have no doubt of their final success.

At an election held at the armory of this regiment on Monday, January 21st, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott presiding, and Adjutant Durfee acting as Secretary, First Lieutenant Wm. H. McIntire was

elected Captain of the company, vice Scott, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; First Sergeant Edward Barker was also elected First Lieutenant of the company, vice McIntire, promoted; Second Lieutenant Kresmer declining to become a candidate for the position.

At an election held on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., Major Robinson presiding, First Sergeant Wm. H. Heathcote was elected Captain of Company B, vice Robinson, promoted.

ELECTIONS IN THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—At an election held at the armory of this regiment, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., Major Thomas Dakin was elected Lieutenant-Colonel, vice McKee, resigned, and Captain F. A. Mason, Major, vice Dakin, promoted. On the same evening an election was held to fill the vacancy in Company G, caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant A. H. Williams. An effort was made to induce Lieutenant Williams to accept the position again, but he declining, Second Lieutenant E. S. Daniels was elected First Lieutenant of the company. Private Robert Woodward, brother of Colonel John B. Woodward, formerly of the Thirtieth, was elected Second Lieutenant of the company, vice Daniels, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT.—According to orders already published, division drills have been held at the armory of this regiment, during this week and the week previous, under the personal supervision of Colonel Wilcox. The Colonel notified the non-commissioned officers of the companies who were not thoroughly posted, that they must inform themselves as to their duties, or else be reduced to the ranks. Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Adjutant Seward also assisted Colonel Wilcox at these division drills, which were as follows: Companies Band C on Monday, January 7th and 21st; Companies F and G on Tuesday, January 15th; Companies I and K on Wednesday, January 23d and 24th; Companies A and D on Thursday, January 10th and 11th; Companies E and H on Friday, January 11th and 25th. Drills by battalion will be held at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, as follows: Right wing Tuesday, February 5th; left wing Tuesday, February 12th, at 8 o'clock.

At the division drills Companies A, D, E and H turned out the largest number of men, and showed the most careful drilling. Since the Ninth has been quartered in its new armory much attention has been given to drilling, the improving effects of which are very visible in the appearance and movements of the men. The Rev. E. H. Chapin, Chaplain of this regiment, will deliver a lecture before the Ninth, on the 23d of February, at Cooper's Institute. The subject of the address on that occasion will be "The Roll of Honor," or the citizen soldier. We understand that already over a thousand tickets have been sold.

An election for Major of this regiment will take place on the 31st inst. Commandants of companies are notified that drills of this regiment by division will be held semi-monthly throughout the season, commencing Monday evening, February 4th, at 8 o'clock p. m. The senior line officer present will act as instructor, under the supervision of a field officer.

Resignations.—Major R. A. Lanning, Lieutenant John S. Stryker. **Promotions.**—The following named officers have been elected: William D. Wood, First Lieutenant Company K; Benjamin F. Sage, Second Lieutenant Company K.

An election will be held at the armory on the 28th inst. to fill the vacancy in Company D, caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant John S. Stryker.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The following order from Albany (Special Orders No. 5) settles the question about the change in the uniform of the Twenty-second:

The following additions to the uniform of the Twenty-second regiment N. G. S. N. Y. are hereby allowed, the same having been recommended by a majority of the Board of Officers of the regiment, viz:

Draw Hat.—Black felt body, seven and a half inches high at back, and four and one-eighth inches high in front; patent leather sunk top, four and three-quarter inches in diameter; patent leather band round the bottom; patent leather chin-strap, with gilt buckle, fastened at the sides with gilt State shield buttons; heavy japanned rim, black on top, and dark green on the under side, and bound around the edge, and one and seven-eighths of an inch wide in front; gilt shield on front, with the motto of the regiment, and letters "N. G. S. N. Y." on the ribbon, and No. 12 in the center, the whole surmounted by an eagle three inches high; gilt ventilator at the back; drooping white horse-hair plume, with blue worsted tail at the base, and gilt socket.

Epaullets.—Marine blue cloth, strap four and one-eighth inches long from crescent, two and three-eighths inches wide; dark blue crescent, with plain white cord under, and twisted white cord inside crescent; white worsted fringe, four and one-half inches long; scroll pattern one inch, silver plated; Number "22" inside the crescent, and State button on the strap. For officers, gilt regulation pattern.

Leggings.—Heavy white duck, nine inches long, with eight white pearl buttons at side, and secured by a leather strap under the boots.

An election for Colonel will be held February 8, 1867.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—The annual report of the Inspector-General, which is in fact a complete summary of the military affairs of the State, has just been transmitted to the Legislature. The enhanced interest attached to the Militia since the late war, and the important questions to be solved, touching the future military policy of the Nation, render this report especially interesting. Governor Fenton in his recent message justly remarks, "It is a source of pride to turn to our own National Guard organization and Militia system as the best solution of the question yet found in the experience of any of the States." General Batcheller's report shows how this organization has been effected, and suggests such further modification and enforcement of the system as will secure a perfect military defense without burden to the people, or danger to their political rights. We have space for only a brief summary of this valuable document.

During the past year but few changes have been made in the organization of the National Guard, the forces as limited by law having been attained at the close of the previous year, and "the labor has been mainly directed to the education and training of our organized forces in the knowledge of regulations and military science, rather than to the formation of new commands or the augmentation of the aggregate force." "Owing to the limited appropriations of money by the Legislature for military purposes, and the large drafts made from this fund for the payment and adjustment of matters pertaining to the late Volunteer service, the military departments have been unable to furnish but a comparatively small number of arms and accoutrements, or distribute but a portion of the clothing actually required to complete the armament and equipment of the maximum force. At the close of the year 1865, there were required about 18,000 uniforms and 13,000 stand of arms for issue to troops then organized; since that date 6,000 stand of arms and 7,000 uniforms have been furnished, leaving a deficit which the Legislature should not fail to furnish means to supply.

The Inspector-General in person or by deputy has visited nearly every military district in the State, and muster and inspection rolls have been received from every company. Encampments have been held at Syracuse, Delhi, Oneonta, Ballston and Mineola. While in the principal cities convenient armories for their regiments have been generally provided. In other districts this important matter has been neglected. The recent action of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County in this connection is highly commended, and their plans for the erection of suitable drill sheds are worthy of imitation. All the State Armories and military storehouses have been inspected; extensive repairs have been made during the year, and these edifices are

now in excellent condition. Preliminary labors have been completed in the construction of the armories authorized at Rochester and Schenectady, and these edifices will probably be erected during the present year.

During 1866 the biennial enrolment of the reserve Militia has been made. The Inspector-General treats at length this subject of enrolment, and suggests important changes and reforms in order to secure a more perfect enrolment and economical collection of military fines. It is contended that such reforms would supply ample means for the support of the State military system without recourse to legislative appropriations. "The muster of the present year exhibits the aggregate strength of the National Guard as not materially varying from the force of the preceding year," and presents a body of 49,859 men, exclusive of commissioned officers. Of this number about 40,000 are serviceably armed, and 37,400 uniformed and equipped. "It is estimated that of this force, at least 25,000 well-organized and disciplined troops could be placed in the field within five days after the promulgation of orders." Numerous consolidations and changes are recommended, and nearly twenty feeble and inefficient regimental organizations are reported for disbandment. Under the operation of the Retiring Board a large number of general and field officers have been rendered supernumerary. The action of the State Government regarding the operations of the Fenians on the frontier during the past summer is fully reported and explained. The question of military tactics is discussed, and it is stated that more thorough distribution of works of instruction and discipline will be made during the year.

The regimental and military fund accounts have been examined and audited as required by law, and complete exhibits are presented. Inspections of a large amount of military material have been made during the year, statements of which accompany the report.

The following amendments to the Military Code are proposed: 1. An exemption from jury duty and highway labor to all regular members of the organized forces of the National Guard. 2. A revision and readjustment of the penalties prescribed for non-attendance at parades and encampments. 3. That commissioned officers be empowered to take possession of any unoccupied field for purposes of field days and parades; the damages to be paid as prescribed. 4. That keepers of drinking saloons and other places where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, be ineligible to rank as commissioned officers of the National Guard. 5. A general revision of the Code as relates to the system of enrolment of the reserve Militia. 6. That division and brigade inspectors be transferred to the Inspector-General's Department, and assistant adjutant-generals be created for each division and brigade.

The report closes with a review of the transactions in the several offices and bureaus of the department, and compliments the National Guard upon the increased zeal and proficiency in discipline and other military qualities attained during the year.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The sixth of the series of promenade concerts of this regiment was given at the armory on last Saturday evening, when the usual fashionable audience was present, despite the condition of the streets. The following selections were performed:

March, Grafulla; Song—"Yellow Hair'd Laddie," Scotch; Overture—"Massaniello," Auber; Waltz—"Ellen's," Kutzer; Selections—"L'Africain," Meyerbeer; Galop—"Military," Kutzer; Selections—"Martha," Flotow; Song—"Call me not back from the echoless shore," Tucker; Waltz—"Los Rayons D'Espérance," Lanner; Polka Rodowa—"Blume des Lebens," Boasquett; Galop—"Der Federball," C. Faust; Quickstep, Grafulla.

The seventh concert will take place on Saturday, February 2d.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Captain P. J. Steers, who has recently been elected a Captain in this regiment, was at the time of his election a Corporal in Company G, of the Seventh regiment. Captain Steers has been in the United States service, where he served with distinction. Captain Steers has the reputation of being a thorough soldier, and we congratulate the officers of the Fourth upon the accession to their numbers.

A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. Colonel Harman D. Hull was in command, and exercised the regiment in the evolutions of the battalion. The manoeuvres were all executed in good style.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Eugene Le Gal, of this regiment, who has been South for some time, has returned much improved in health and spirits, though not fully recovered. We understand the Colonel intends going to Nassau in the *Corleas* on Monday next. We wish the Colonel a bon voyage, and that he may return entirely recovered in health and spirits.

STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—A press of matter compels us to defer our remarks on this subject.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE, S. N. Y.—The report of Brigadier-General George W. Palmer, Commissary-General of Ordnance, S. N. Y., for the year 1866, has been presented to the Governor. The following is a summary of its contents:

A marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the military of the State during the year.

Arms and equipments have been supplied to many of the organizations which were in need of them, which has contributed largely to their advancement in military accomplishments.

The Militia system of the State has become a fixed fact, and public confidence is established in its permanency and wisdom. The National Guard of the State is an institution of which the people may well be proud, as it offers the surest safeguard to peace and the best protection to property, while it is maintained at a comparatively small expense.

It is worthy the support of the people, and the fostering care of the authorities of the State. There still remains quite a deficiency of military property in many of the organizations which should be supplied as early as practicable.

The operations of the Department during the year have been mostly confined to the routine of business connected with the ordnance, ordnance stores, arsenals, and armories of the State.

The following is a summary statement of the condition of the finances.

Cash in hand per last report.....	\$1,196 75
Received from Treasurer S. N. Y. during year.....	161,311 19
Received for overcharge on cartage.....	4 00

Total amount on hand and received.....\$162,511 94

Of this amount there has been paid—

For services.....	\$25,024 29
For expenditure.....	15,295 65
For purchase of arms and accoutrements, colors, drums, ammunition, etc.....	96,624 00
For repairs of arsenals and armories.....	24,164 25

Making total amount of expenditures.....\$161,311 19

Leaving in hand a balance of \$1,200 75.

Of the amount expended for purchase of arms, accoutrements, etc., \$4,896 50 was for the use of the State Prisons.

The arms purchased were at less than one-third the price heretofore paid by the National Government or the State. All the military property purchased has been issued, and none remains on hand.

The importance of accounting for military property was discussed thoroughly in last year's report, and attention is again called to it. It is suggested that section 5 of chapter 612 of the laws of 1865, should be so amended as to secure a more perfect accounting for property.

A large quantity of military stores, heretofore unaccounted for, have been discovered and taken up during the last year. Breech-

loading arms are superior as weapons of warfare to those loading from the muzzle. The Governor appointed a Board for the examination of the improvement in arms some time since, with a view to ascertaining the practicability of their introduction into the service of the State. The Board was only able, during its brief session, to give a limited trial to the different arms presented, but the fact is conclusively established that breech-loading guns are not only superior, but that the serviceable muzzle-loading guns may be changed into efficient breech-loaders at a moderate expense. It would seem important that the Board be re-assembled, and a more thorough examination be made into the subject.

The report of last year gave a full description as to the location and condition of all the arsenals and armories of the State. Many of the arsenals and armories have been repaired quite extensively. The lot of the Corning Arsenal, containing about four acres of ground, has been enclosed with a substantial stone wall; those of the Dunkirk, Utica, and Ogdensburg Armories have been enclosed with strong wrought-iron fences. The work commenced at the Buffalo Arsenal by General R. L. Howard, under an appropriation of 1865, is not completed. The amount appropriated has been expended, and there are still claims connected with the work which have not been paid for want of funds. The improvements thus commenced would be desirable and useful when finished, but will require an additional appropriation to carry out the original design.

The armory at Kingston, originally built for a church, is unsuitable for military purposes, and it is recommended that it should be sold to the authorities of the village for a town hall, they having expressed a desire to purchase it.

The lot on which the old armory was built by the State on Elm street, in the City of New York, was ceded to the State by the city authorities in the year 1808, to be owned, used, and occupied by the State so long as said premises should be used for military purposes, and no longer. The same is now occupied as a regimental armory by the First Artillery, N. G. S. N. Y.

The building needs repairs. It is the duty of local authorities to furnish regimental armories, and it is suggested that an arrangement be made with the city by which the State shall release its interests in this property to the city, and the city procure a small lot in the rear of State Arsenal on Seventh avenue, and deed it to the State in consideration thereof, said lot being needed for the purpose of a workshop.

The statements and abstracts appended to the report show fully, in relation to the receipts and expenditures of money, the amount and condition of the military property under the control of the Department.

Acknowledgments are made to Colonel Edward Gebhardt, Assistant Commissary-General, S. N. Y.; Major James Burt, Chief Clerk; Edward T. Hughes, Esq., and Captain Fred. O. Barger, Clerks, for efficient and faithful services in the Department.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending January 19, 1867:

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

William M. Tweed, Jr., to be Brigade Engineer, January 10, 1867, vice Bailey, resigned.
Isaac S. Davis, to be Brigade Paymaster, January 10, 1867, vice Tweed, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Frederick Wehmann, to be Captain, October 18, 1866, vice Diokel, promoted.
G. Frederick Keller, to be First Lieutenant, October 18, 1866, original vacancy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel McDonald, to be Second Lieutenant, January 8, 1867, vice McAuliffe, resigned.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Hillenbrand, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, December 28, 1866, vice A. Meyer, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Wm. S. Carr, to be Colonel, December 27, 1866, vice Joshua M. Varian, promoted.
George D. Scott, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, December 27, 1866, vice O. F. Wentworth, elected Brigade Major.
William Robinson, to be Major, December 27, 1866, vice W. S. Carr, promoted.

ELVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Marx, to be Second Lieutenant, December 27, 1866, vice Malschinger, resigned.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Edwin O. Granville, to be Captain, January 2, 1867, vice Bulkley, resigned.

James Parker, to be Second Lieutenant, January 2, 1867, vice Lewis, resigned.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jacob Gruber, to be Second Lieutenant, December 25, 1866, vice Kaiser, resigned.

TRANSFER OF THE OTTO TROOP.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 12, 1867.

Special Orders No. 6.
Upon the recommendation of the Inspector-General, the troop of cavalry known as the "Otto Troop," commanded by Captain John Otto, and heretofore assigned to division headquarters, is hereby relieved from duty under such assignment. Troop A, Third regiment of Cavalry, is hereby detached from that regiment. These two companies will be organized into a squadron, and will be known as the "Fourth Squadron of Cavalry," which is hereby assigned to, and will constitute a part of, the First brigade of Cavalry in the First division National Guard of the State of New York.

Captain Henry Brinker, now in command of troop A, Third regiment of Cavalry, is hereby appointed Major, and assigned to the command of the Fourth squadron of Cavalry.

Upon the receipt of this order Captain Otto and the commanding officer of troop A will report to Maj. Brinker for such orders as he may issue to perfect this organization.
Brigadier-General Postley, commanding the Cavalry brigade, is hereby charged with the carrying out the necessary details to govern the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

TRANSFER OF THE WASHINGTON GRAY TROOP.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, JAN. 22, 1867.

Special Orders No. 11.
The troop of cavalry known as the "Washington Grays" and now constituting a part of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, Second brigade, First division National Guard, is hereby transferred from said regiment to the First brigade of Cavalry, and will hereafter form a part of said brigade.

The commanding officer of the troop will upon receipt of this order report to Brigadier-General Postley, commanding Cavalry brigade, for assignment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

A REGATTA AT SHANGHAI—THE AMERICANS VICTORIOUS—THE ENGLISH IN ARREARS.

Knowing the interest you and your readers take in aquatic sports, and thinking that you may extend it to the doings in that line of your countrymen in a far-off land, I propose to give an account of an international rowing-match, which took place here on the 26th inst., resulting in a victory for the American boat, and creating more interest and excitement than anything of the kind within the memory of the oldest resident.

Rowing is one of the few sports to which sojourners in China can resort; and although the climate is hostile to it, and the facilities limited, it maintains a more or less vigorous existence. The "Shanghai Rowing Club" has quite a large number of members, two good boat-houses, and a fine fleet of boats, including two four-oared and two eight-oared shells, the well-known "Biffon" boats, built on the Thames, in the best style. As the English residents here outnumber the Americans about six to one, they should have the advantage in a match; but one was nevertheless arranged for the Autumn regatta, and both crews went into training about five weeks ago. The American was as follows:

Names.	Weight.	St. Lbs.	Nativity.
1. John F. Seaman, Jr.	9	8	Newburgh, N. Y.
2. H. Seyour Geary	10	1	New York City.
3. T. A. Ives	10	1	New York City.
4. E. G. Low	11	11	Boston, Mass.
5. E. U. Smith	11	13	Islip, L. I.
6. J. M. Forbes	10	12	Boston, Mass.
7. Frank Reid	10	12	Newburgh, N. Y.
Stroke—A. A. Hayes, Jr.	11	10	Boston, Mass.
Coxswain—O. J. Ashley	8	13	Pembroke, Mass.

We carry a coxswain, not only because the English boats are all made for one, but also because the turns, shoals and oddies of a China tidal stream, like the Soochow Creek, in which we pull, would severely try, if not baffle, a bow oar. Two of the crew, the captain and No. 4, were old Harvard oarsmen of '67 and '69, and the trimmings, the stroke, and the start, were on the old model. The crew were good specimens of tough, wiry Americans—quick, light and enduring. Some of them trained off as much as twenty pounds, and they came to the post in better condition than their adversaries; but I may mention as evidence of the obstacles that paucity of numbers and a sickly climate offer, that some of them were under constant care of the doctor, that one broke down within two weeks of the race, and when his place was supplied we had every available man in the settlement in the boat.

As soon as the coming match began to excite attention, the papers contained the customary letters, the general strain of which was patronizing commendation of the hopeless pluck of the Yankees. One person, signing himself "Tom Brown," asked if any nation could contend against the "bone and sinew of old England," but just before the race he changed his tune, and, having seen the Yankees pull over the course, wrote again to say that they were "dangerous."

The day was fine the mail was off, and the tide high, when the English eight went up to the starting point, amid the applause of their friends and backers. The course stretches a mile and a half from just below a sharp turn, to an old redoubt, on which stood the judge, the British Vice-Admiral, watch in hand. A good horseman can follow the whole race on the bank; but most people took up positions at intervals. There were crowds of all nations, stations and occupations there, and the interest grew intense as the long American boat, with the beautiful little flag in her bow (the handiwork of an absent lady well-wisher), pushed off from the boat-house, and swung steadily up. The starting-place was soon reached, and the turn made, the last instructions and warnings were passed up the boat; the "forward all" was given; the starter, stop-watch in hand, stood on one bank, and the umpire, on a fast horse, was ready on the other; the gunner had his hand on the lanyard of the cannon; the coxswain, crouched in his seat, with the starting-rope in his left hand and the yoke-lines in his right, had replied "all ready" to the starter; and the start came. The lead was to be taken, if possible, and taken it was, and after half a mile, pulled as hard as ever in this country—36 to 37 strokes to the minute—the Americans had a lead of a clear length. Another half mile they held it well, the pace being very severe. At one time the Englishmen put on a little spurt, and there were cries from the banks of "Well pulled! pick her up! go it, English, you're gaining!" but our coxswain was a match for them. He could not only steer well, but he had been an old fireman too, and he was ready with a yell that would have galvanized a boat-full of mummies—"Go it, Yanks, no they ain't!" "Don't you hear your friends calling to you?" Friends calling, indeed! How shall I describe the scene on the bank? Babel was nothing to it. Our friends had been straining their eyes over since they heard the gun, some cool and confident, others actually pale and trembling with excitement, and now diplomats, consuls, missionaries, doctors, merchants, captains and all were fairly beside themselves. The American flag was raised on

two canes, one man begged another to take his spy-glass and "hit him over the head," and an old speaking-trumpet that had often hailed the weather yard-arm off the cape was used lustily. Our coxswain had made the last turn to perfection, and the captain had quickened for the rush in at the finish, the gap widening at every stroke, when the English crew stopped for some seconds. They went on again, amid the enraged cries of their friends, but had lost the chance of even making a good show at the end, and they had not gone far when the report of the gun announced that the urbane Admiral had seen the stars and stripes go past the winning-post in eight minutes and thirty seconds from the starting flash, slightly against the tide. Not a man in the crew was distressed; they gave three cheers and a tiger and landed, to be almost torn in pieces by their friends. The English captain gave an explanation of his stopping on his coming in, to the effect that the stroke side was weak, and that as they could not beat, and he had another race to pull, he thought best to take this course. This does not seem to satisfy his countrymen. They acknowledge the defeat handsomely, and give all credit to their "generous rivals," as they call us; but while the bards and correspondents are singing our praises, the poor captain is the scapegoat to be blamed for the stopping of the other crew, when they might have made at least a fair race, although no one claims that they had the ghost of a chance to win.

To make matters worse, four of our crew the same day won the general club race, against the Shanghai crews and a picked and fresh one from Ningpo. I think it worth while to insert here a letter, appearing to-day in the *Friend of China*, which is plain and amusing:

SHANGHAI, Monday, Oct. 29, 1866.

To the Editor of the *Friend of China*:

DEAR SIR:—Tom Brown wants to know "if any other nationality can successfully compete with the bone and muscle of Old England" in rowing? His answer is below:

English vs. Americans—Won by Americans, English shutting up for lack of pluck, after they were "dead beat."

Junior Sculls—Won by a Russian over two Englishmen.

General Club Race—Won by a scratch American crew, over two scratch and one picked English crews.

Rangers vs. Club—Won by a crew composed of two Americans, one Russian, and one Englishman, over a challenging crew of Englishmen.

Senior Sculls—The only race won by an Englishman, who was led half the distance by an American, and closely pressed the rest of the way by a Russian.

Shanghai vs. Ningpo—Won by a mixed crew of two Americans and two Englishmen, over an English crew.

Scratch Race—Won by an American crew over three other boats.

Does Tom Brown want any more information on the subject? Your obedient servant,
A-MER-ICUS

To this I can but add an original aphorism by a resident American philosopher: "Britannia may rule the waves, but she doesn't rule the creeks!"

I fear that your readers will say, "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," and think this too long a story. Remember, oh, kind friends, that we don't win international races every day; that our exotic eagle is soaring very high, and that we can't help hoping that you will join our jubiliations. Though at present the antipodes in the body, we often meet you "in fancy's domain." Our memories and aspirations are of and toward home, so don't vote us and our doings a bore, but have a congratulatory and kindly thought for the poor.—*Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser, Shanghai, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1866.*

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the gentlemen of the Army and Navy to the card of our friends, Messrs. White & Loughran. They have had a long experience in the making of military and naval uniforms, and any business our readers choose to give them, will be well done, at reasonable prices. For further particulars, give them a call.

FROST, BLACK & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of

FURNITURE,

No. 73 BOWERY,

R. W. FROST,
J. BLACK,
G. SNYDER. NEW YORK.

FULLER'S PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES.

FIVE STATE PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Patent Premium Sofa Bedsteads, Self-Rocking Cradles, Spring and Hair Mattresses constantly on hand. Steamboats and Hotels furnished at the shortest notice.

All Goods purchased of our House guaranteed as represented. Furniture of the Finest Quality sold at less than Broadway Prices, and as low as can be bought of any other house in the Union.

SCHOOL TEACHERS should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and learn to classify their students, as to temperaments and capacity. Also to govern them wisely. \$3 a year.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Office, 63 WILLIAM STREET.
This Company offers advantages to the public superior to any similar institution in the United States. All its Policies are non-forfeiting and incontestable, and allow the largest liberty for residence and travel. Officers of the Army and Navy are insured, in time of peace, at the usual table rates for civilians, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard.

By a recent Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, this Company is authorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor REGISTERED POLICIES, bearing the seal of the Department, and a Certificate that the Policy is secured by Pledge of Public Stocks, under a Special Trust, created by the Act of the Legislature in favor of "North America Life Insurance Company" exclusively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

The Officers of this Company have been long engaged in the business of Life Insurance, and are determined to use their large fund of experience in settling in every thing which may tend to the interest of its members. And to make it.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of this Continent. All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeiting after three annual Premiums have been paid, to the whole amount paid to the Company, thus securing to your heirs every dollar invested, whether you can continue your policy till death or not. **Thirty days' grace** allowed on any renewal payment, and the policy held good. Dividends declared annually. Communications by letter promptly answered.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
T. T. MERWIN, V. President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

YOUR DAUGHTER would thank you for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—with its instructions on health and beauty. Only \$3 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, New York.

PARLOR ORGANS.

CARHART & NEEDHAM.

97, 99 and 101 East 23d St., N. Y.

(ESTABLISHED 1846).

Are the oldest manufacturers of Improved Reed Instruments in the United States, and are the inventors and patentees of the essential improvements made in this class of instruments up to the present date.

During this long period they have manufactured a vast number of instruments of all styles, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition with the instruments of other makers, they have invariably taken the highest premium.

At the last

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE these instruments were considered by the judges above competition, and, giving the ordinary prize to another firm, they created a new class premium, and presented to CARHART & NEEDHAM

A "SPECIAL" GOLD MEDAL, a new and hitherto unwarmed testimonial of excellence. Send for Illustrated Circular.

CLERGYMEN would find much interesting matter in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to be found nowhere else.

MERCHANTS should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to learn how to select trustworthy clerks. \$2 a year.

THE NEW YORK CONDENSING COMPANY.

Office of Company, 52 South st., N. Y.

MANUFACTORY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Condensed Eggs, Beef, Coffee

AND
MILK.

Desiccated Vegetables, Potatoes, &c.

Canned Fruits, Meats and Vegetables.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

Ward-room, Ship & Cabin Stores.

W. H. BADLAM, No. 14 Commercial street, Boston, Sole Agent for New England States.

MECHANICS should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and learn how to select boys to learn trades.

BANCROFT HOUSE,

COR. BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
NEW YORK.

ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor,

Late of the EBBETT HOUSE, Washington, D. C.

LAWYERS should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, that they may read the characters of clients and culprits.

"The Most Elegant Magazine in America."

THE

GALAXY;

Our only Fortnightly Magazine,
FOR 1867,

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

With the number for January 1st, THE GALAXY is enlarged sixteen pages, printed on new and larger type, elegantly illustrated, and provided with a new and beautiful cover printed in colors. THE GALAXY is generally pronounced by the press the handsomest magazine in the country.

The contents of THE GALAXY for 1867 will be unusually attractive. The fortnightly issue of the magazine enables the publishers to offer constant variety and freshness.

A powerful story, entitled

TRISTAN,

A Story in Three Parts,

BY EDWARD SPENCER,

is commenced in THE GALAXY for January 1st, and will be concluded in three numbers. It will be followed immediately by the new serial

Waiting for the Verdict,

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS,

Author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Margaret Howth," &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY HENNESSY.

This story will be run rapidly through THE GALAXY, its fortnightly issue enabling the publishers to complete it in half the time it would require in a monthly. It will be followed successively by two other novels by distinguished authors. These stories as books would alone cost more than a year's subscription to THE GALAXY.

The general articles of THE GALAXY will be varied and entertaining, as heretofore. The aim of the publishers is to make a magazine which shall always maintain the highest literary tone, but shall never be dull or wearying.

THE GALAXY is published fortnightly, on the 1st and 15th of each month, at \$5 a year; \$3 for six months; six copies one year \$33.

For \$5, the yearly subscriber obtains 2,736 pages of reading matter. In no other form can reading of equal excellence be obtained so cheaply.

To Clergymen the price is \$2 a year.

Specimen copies 30 cents. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

No. 39 Park Row, New York.

YOUR SON would be greatly benefited by reading THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. He would learn how to make the most of himself. \$3 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

T. B. BYNNER,

Importer and Dealer in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

189 Broadway, New York.

AGENCY OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.

Particular attention paid to casing fine watch movements, adjusted to heat and cold, in every variety of style of gold and silver case. Also, a general assortment of Swiss and English Watches, and fine gold Jewelry.

Price lists, or further particulars, furnished on application.

D. R. NESTELL'S

SUPPOSITORY

For the radical cure of Piles, Protrusion, &c., without the use of knife or medicine, confidently offered the afflicted as one of the grandest achievements of modern times. Mailed to any address postpaid on receipt of price, \$5.

Send for explanatory circular.

C. F. DEAN, General Agent,
Montague Hall, 5 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BENDALL & SCOTT

209 & 211 Hudson St.
COR. OF CANAL
NEW YORK.

OIL
CLOTHS
CARPETS,
BEDDING,
House-Keepers Supplied.

PAYMENT RECEIVED BY
Installments If Preferred.

Armory, Tremont, cor. Camden Street, Boston.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums, at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1853, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffa Arrangement" applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "Patent Resonator" and double Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1856. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, both frames being cast in one piece, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instruments.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS:—I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undiminished admiration of your in every respect matchless Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co., in St. Petersburg), one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSHOCK.

Letter from WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

London, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS:—I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my four hundredth Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found NO INSTRUMENT EQUAL TO THE ONE I PURCHASED OF YOU. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert Rooms.

WAREHOUSES,

FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
71 and 73 East 14th Street,
Between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place,
NEW YORK.

Swietenia.

LEVETT'S AROMATIC SWIETENIA is the best preparation for preserving the teeth and gums known. It has received the most lavish encomiums of all that have used it, and is the only dentifrice before the public that is indorsed by the most scientific men in the profession. The great advantage Swietenia possesses over other preparations for the teeth is that it is warranted not to injure, but on the contrary to preserve the enamel, and prevent the teeth from decaying. It keeps the teeth in a healthy state, and gives to them brilliancy and lustre; to the gums firmness; to the mouth a delightful taste, and to the breath a fragrance that nothing else will. For those who suffer from a disagreeable taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, nothing will so soon remove it, and leave a fresh and pleasant taste. Swietenia is prepared by Dr. M. LEVETT, a Dentist of over thirty years' practice in New York.

From Simon Draper, Esq.

"I have been using LEVETT'S SWIETENIA for the last month, and deem it a capital dentifrice for daily use."

SIMON DRAPER.

From Mr. De Cordova, the Lecturer.

"Having used SWIETENIA regularly during the last two months, I have every reason to be satisfied with it, it being a delightful and most efficacious dentifrice."

DE CORDOVA.

PRICE, 75 CENTS.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Dealers.

Depot, 17 Wooster St.,

Near Canal, NEW YORK.

ARCANA WATCHES.—These Watches are perfect fac-similes of 18 karat gold watches; are surrounded good time keepers, and never so tamish. All sizes, from \$25 to \$35 each. They can not be distinguished from gold watches costing \$100 and upwards. **ARCANA WATCH CO., No. 63 Fulton-st.**

NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP AND CHAPEAU.

ARMY AND NAVY HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS AND EMBROIDERIES

AS PER REGULATION.

WARNOCK, HATTER,

NO. 519 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP AND CHAPEAU,

ARMY AND NAVY HATS, CAPS, EQUIPMENTS AND EMBROIDERIES,

AS PER REGULATION.

All orders by mail promptly filled.

POLLARD & LEIGHTON,

No. 6 COURT STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

BROADWAY, Cor. GRAND ST.,

AND

BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.,

NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS made to order promptly, in best style, and at moderate prices.

WHITE & LOUGHRAN,

NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

No. 61 Fulton Street, New York.

Constantly on hand an assortment of goods suitable for NAVAL, REVENUE and MILITARY UNIFORMS, and WARRANTED FAST COLORS. Also, the NEW REGULATION NAVY CAP of our own manufacture, NAVY SWORDS and BELTS, GOLD LACE, STARS, BARS, SHOULDER-STRAPS, CAP DEVICES, &c. Also, a well selected stock of GENTLEMEN'S FUR-ISHING GOODS and CLOTHS, CASSIMERS and VESTINGS for civilians' Dress.

Orders from a distance, with partial measures for clothing (which should include the height and weight), will be filled, and goods sent to all parts of the United States, or to the Atlantic, West India or Pacific Squadrons. Directions for taking measures forwarded on application. Our long experience in this line of business enables us to execute orders with precision, and to sell goods at 10 per cent. less than most other houses.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 48 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS MADE TO ORDER

In the most approved style, from the best imported materials, at reasonable prices. A strict regard to latest regulations observed. Also, on hand a choice selection of the present popular styles of SCOTCH COATINGS and CASSIMERS, together with a fine assortment of French and English Fabrics of the latest importations for men's wear. Circulars, containing instructions for measuring, will be forwarded on application. Particular attention given to Uniforms for Officers of the National Guard.

ARMY AND NAVY BUTTON CO. AND WATERBURY BUTTON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, POLICE, LIVERY, AND FANCY GILT AND PLATED BUTTONS.

Buttons of all States, both Line and Staff, constantly on hand, and every description of Gilt and Brass Military Trimmings.

DEPOTS:

49 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK.

17 FEDERAL STREET,
BOSTON.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS.

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

141 GRAND STREET,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK.

MEERSCHAUMS

At Reduced Rates. POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth St., N.Y. Pipes and Holders cut to order and repaired. All goods warranted genuine. Send for wholesale or retail circular. Pipes from \$3 upward.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,

555 BROADWAY,

Has lately been renovated in all its appointments. The decorations just completed by Messrs. Herter Bros. are both elegant and costly. The table ware has also been renewed. In fact, nothing has been left undone to maintain the celebrity of this establishment and render it the most agreeable and fashionable eating room in the city.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 54 Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Individuals in Gold and Currency on favorable terms.

Purchase and sell Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, Gold and Sterling Exchange.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

Draw Sterling Bills at 3 or 60 days' sight on the Union Bank of London.

Collections made on the Canadas, Great Britain, Cuba, and all parts of the United States.

YOUR WIFE will thank you for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL with its suggestions for training children. Only \$2 a year by post. Address FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

HAVING TRANSFERRED OUR

entire MILITARY STOCK, with the exception of the Pistol, Banner and Badge Department, to

SHANNON & MILLER,

No. 38 MAIDEN LANE,

Importers of and Dealers in Army and Navy Equipments, Caps, Chapenaux, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c., we cheerfully recommend our friends and patrons to them.

TIFFANY & CO.,

No. 550 and 552 Broadway.

MILLER & CO.

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION, SWORDS,

BELTS, HATS, EMBROIDERIES, CASHMERE, CAPS, MONEY-BELTS, GAUNTLETS,

WRITING, DRESSING, WORK, GLOVE, TOLLET, JEWELL, CIGAR CASES

Fans, Field and Opera Glasses, Reticules, Lenses and Travelling Bags, Flasks, Pocket Books, &c. NO. 7 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the

ARMY AND NAVY.

Swords, Sabres, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to orders from the National Guard. Also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double Single and Breech-loading shot-Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety, &c., &c. Publishers of the "Uniform of the U. S. Navy."

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

479 BROADWAY,

4 Doors below Broome Street.

HAVING ENLARGED OUR STORE by extending it through to Mercer street, we are now adding to our

Extensive Stock of

CHINA AND GLASS WARE,

Full Assortment of

LIVER-PLATED WARE,

OF THE NEWEST FORMS AND FINEST QUALITY.

Consisting of

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, URNS, ICE

PITCHERS, BUTTERS, SPOONS,

FORKS, &c.

Also, a Good Stock of

CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, MATS, &c.

We invite especial attention to our Stock of

DINING SETS,

ENGRAVED GLASS,

FINE PAINTED CHINESE WARE,

&c., &c.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

479 Broadway and 46 Mercer street.

A STOR HOUSE.

STETSON & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

Broadway,

New York.

EDITORS should read THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and learn how to make perfect newspapers.

UNITED STATES

Army and Navy Journal:

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY,

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION. Terms.—\$6 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the Journal will be inserted, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to the columns. It is necessary that the name of the contributor should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
39 Park Row, New York.